New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1628. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

I shall notice them in the order of their date, which happens, luckily, also, to be the order of their respectability and importance.

There comes a letter from Colonel Frank Anderson, who surmises that "the web and woof," the [illegible] arguments, of my correspondence "are probably furnished by disaffected and disgraced persons." On this supposition he calls on me to sign my name, so that the injured may have legal, or honorable remedy. [illegible]

[illegible] Col. Anderson. Second comes a letter from Don Pedro Silva, Don Fermin Ferrer's Secretary, evidently written by the same hand which manufactured Señor Ferrer's unfortunate reply to my first communication. In my reply to Señor Ferrer, I stated that Don Mariano Salazar had furnished the money on which Wm. Walker was originally imported, and called on him [illegible]

[illegible]

"But Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honorable man!"

[illegible]

The remainder of Señor Silva's letter is a mere rehash of the absurdities and self-contradictions which I exposed in Don Fermin Ferrer's pretended reply to my first communication. I cannot, however, forbear, in justice to the lovers of the ludicrous, from quoting one elaborate paragraph, which contains more folly than I ever before saw packed into any printed space of equal size. Pardon me while I repeat it in extenso:

"Salazar did for Nicaragua that which Benedict Arnold attempted to do for the United States in their Revolutionary struggle. He left the party of his country to take the side of its foreign dictators, and delivered up his native soil to be ravaged by their hostile forces."

And yet the Nicaraguense confesses that President Rivas and the native Government of Nicaragua have an army of eleven hundred native Nicaraguans in the field besieging Walker, while Walker has not one-half dozen of the natives that he dare trust with a musket or revolver! If the name of Silva or Ferrer were substituted for that of Salazar, the parallel might be admitted; but as it stands, the simile is too absurd.

Remark, Sir, in conclusion, that Secretary Silva says not one word of the Constitutional provision which prohibits any foreigner from holding, seizing or usurping the office of Chief Magistrate in Nicaragua: [illegible]

So much for Don Pedro Silva, and now let the public judge between us. He evades a direct answer to every point I raised, while seeking to mislead public attention by the discussion of issues which I neither raised nor disputed.

Third—and last, we have a letter from Captain J. E. Fabens, who seems anxious to gain a little safe notoriety by breaking an epistolary lance with a correspondent whose position forbids him to make any personal reply. [illegible]

[illegible] "the crammed voice of Nicaragua," [illegible]

and winds up by the agreeable assurance that if I come "from behind my *non de plume*," I am to have "the lie" (he never mentions what lie) "crammed down my lying throat."

Now, Sir, I would have you let Captain Fabens know that this wretched game of brag may not be quite so safe as he imagines. At present, my hands are tied by considerations having reference to the safety of many near and honored friends who are still within the clutches of Gen. Wm. Walker, and who would be made to suffer, if my agency in exposing that individual's villainies were known; but let the steamer, as I believe it soon will, bring the news of Walker's utter overthrow and rout from the land he has usurped and desolated; let me be once assured of the safety of my friends, and then, depend on it, that no one will have to ask twice for the name of THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

P. S.—There is an insidious attempt in all these letters (Col. Anderson's alone excepted) to make it appear that I am hostile to the progress of American influence and institutions in Central America. Now, Sir, the very reverse is the fact; and it is directly because I know that American institutions can never be developed in Nicaragua while a man is at the head of the American Party there who sacrifices all considerations of public good and public honesty to the blind pursuit of his miserable and selfish dreams of autocratic and imperial sway,—it is for this reason, and this alone, that I have engaged in the unrecompensed task of exposing Wm. Walker's true designs and real character to the abhorrence of the American public. Let any other man—let Col. Anderson for example—be given the head there, and I will volunteer my services, as freely as I have done before, for the furtherance and establishment of a sound and Democratic Government, having the American element for its basis, prop and guide.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 5, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM LANCASTER.

Visit of Mr. Buchanan to Philadelphia—The New-York Appointments—The Meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LANCASTER, Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Buchanan takes the cars to-morrow morning for Philadelphia. He will remain there several days. His visit will be less a business one than for the purpose of seeing his friends more conveniently than he is able to do at Wheatland. He stated, yesterday, in conversation with a gentleman from your City, that he had not yet given the subject of appointments in New-York any consideration whatever; nor should he begin to think of the matter at present.

It is understood here that a meeting has been held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, of leading Democrats throughout the State, for the purpose of recommending Hon. Erastus Corning for the Secretaryship of the Treasury. This move will fail of success, as will every other to bring forward New-York candidates for place in the Cabinet. It would be in direct violation of long-established Democratic usage to put men in power from States that have gone largely against the President elected by the people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Effect of the President's Message at Washington—Project of a Treaty with New-Granada—Reciprocity with the West Indies, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

The President certainly has created a sensation by means of his Message, although not one of the most agreeable character. It continues to be denounced in the boldest language by men who stand high as leaders of the Democratic Party, and even some members of Pierce's own Cabinet shrug their shoulders ominously when the subject is mentioned.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan, who had hoped that the sectional excitement of the last few months would die away before the 4th of March next, are firm in the conviction that Pierce had the deliberate purpose of kicking up a row for the annoyance of his successor.

Postmaster Campbell had assured his Pennsylvania friends that the Message would be very soothing in regard to Kansas and Slavery, and calculated to smooth the way for the new Administration. This he honestly supposed; but Jefferson Davis got the President's ear, and put the brimstone into his ink when Campbell and Marcy were away.

The result is a Message over which Davis chuckles with irrepressible glee. Indeed, he is to-day the jolliest man in town. Pierce, on the other hand, looks half scared at the crash he has caused, and Campbell has been raving. On Tuesday, when the Message came out, and he ascertained its to him unexpected character, and that he had been permitted so seriously to mislead his Buchanan friends, he ripped and stormed "prodigious,"—so that it was seriously proposed to request him to resign. His symptoms are better now, and the patient is in a fair way to recover. The bare prospect of quitting the Cabinet was diet enough for him.

Campbell's private opinion of the Message, however, is not complimentary to his Chief; and if the Cabinet had six months' life before it, I do not believe it would last in its present shape twenty-four hours. You will bear me witness that I have always heretofore maintained the perpetuity of the Cabinet against the rumors of dissolution so often current. I shall expect, of course, that this statement will be denied; but of its substantial accuracy I am entirely satisfied.

Mr. Marcy has drawn up the project of a treaty with New-Granada, which, substantially, Mr. Morse, our special Commissioner, is to endeavor to negotiate at Bogota. Gen. Herran, who has seen the project, says that it is just, reasonable and honorable. Its general idea is that heretofore stated in my correspondence, although Mr. Marcy is not very particular whether the object of protecting the Transit route is accomplished by a cession to us of municipal control over the Isthmus, or by a specific grant to us of the right to maintain an armed police or military force there. Mr. Morse is also instructed to procure an extension of the provisions agreed upon in this connection over those small islands lying in the bay of Panama, less than a mile from the shore, which belong to the Pacific Mail Steamship and the Panama Railroad Companies.

These islands lie in deep water, and the Companies named propose at sometime to connect them with each other and the mainland, and establish their depôts upon them. The connections can easily be formed, because of bars and reefs which run out toward them; and the improvement would afford a fine harbor, safe anchorage, and easy docking. The future importance of the islands can scarcely be overestimated.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted orders, by to-day's California mail, to the commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, directing him to proceed immediately to Panama for the purpose of exchanging her old crew for a new one, the transfer to be made via the Panama Railroad, as has recently been ordered in the case of the *St. Mary's*. This change in the new mode of supplying the Pacific Squadron with men and stores, showers well-deserved encomiums upon the head of Secretary Dobbin from all quarters and all parties.

A new project is on foot for the extension of the provisions of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty to the British West Indies, whose trade is monopolized by Great Britain and her Colonies. The movement is certainly of vast importance. S.

The Action of the Virginia Electoral College—Ex-Governor Floyd Recommended for the Cabinet—Statement in Reference to Gov. Wise—Selection of a Site for the New-York Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

The *Star* confirms the report that the Virginia Electors had recommended Ex-Governor Floyd for a post in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

The Electors had quite a jubilee after casting the vote of the State. Gov. Wise was present. Many speeches were made and toasts drunk. One of the sentiments declared "the Ostend Manifesto to be but the eternal law of Nature and of Nations—self-preservation—all honor to the statesman who will execute its principles." Governor Wise, in a speech, declared that nothing would tempt him to leave his present position in which the Democracy of Virginia had placed him. He also said that it was due to Virginia that some one of her distinguished citizens should be called to aid in carrying out its policy. Both these declarations were received with thunders of applause.

The Democratic members of Congress from Virginia strongly condemn the action of the members of the Electoral College of that State, in recommending Ex-Governor Floyd for a position in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

A fact, derived from undoubted authority, is that Mr. Buchanan has expressed a desire to have the benefit of Governor Wise's counsel, and has offered him any station within his gift, but the Governor has declined the tender thus made.

It has been decided by the President to purchase the Brick Church property in New-York, as the site for the Post-Office, for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided a good title can be given.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

THE WHITFIELD CASE—MR. GROW'S MOTION LOST.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Whitfield's case.

Mr. Phelps moved as a test question that there be a call of the House. He said, in reply to Mr. Giddings, he was sure there was a majority of Mr. Whitfield's friends in the city, and his object was to have them all in the House.

The motion was agreed to by one majority. Two hundred and eighteen members answered to their names.

Mr. Akers moved that gentlemen proceed to draw for the selection of seats. He being a new member, never had one, and, therefore, thought the request reasonable.

Mr. Grow objected.

The House voted on the pending question, viz: Mr. Grow's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Monday, refused to consent that Whitfield be sworn as Delegate from Kansas. Decided in the negative, by *one hundred and eight against one hundred and eleven.*

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Cumback, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Haven, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Morgan, Mott, Morrill, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker of N. Y., Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Allen, Barksdale, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Broom, Burnett, Cadwallader, Carlisle, Carothers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Davis of Md., Davis of Ill., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Herbert, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Moore, Morrison, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talcott, Taylor, Trippe, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

It now being clearly ascertained that Whitfield's friends were in the majority, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved the previous question.

Mr. Giddings moved a call of the House, amid laughter and cries of "Good;" "Who's absent;" "What's the use of that;" and, "Let the Republicans now play the game commenced by the Democrats."

Mr. Stanton appealed to gentlemen to draw for seats.

A Voice from the Democratic side—"We've the majority now and want to vote."

Mr. Matteson moved an adjournment.

Decided in the negative.

POSTPONEMENT.

By general consent the further consideration of the whole subject was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. McMullen called for the reading of the Presidential Message. The House, he said, would not do itself credit unless this be done.

The Speaker decided the motion was out of order.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Stanton to draw for seats being regularly before the House, was adopted.

According to the method prescribed all the seats were vacated,—the members retiring without the bar. As the Clerk drew each name, written on a piece of paper, from a box, which many gentlemen demanded should be well shaken, the members severally made their selection, seating themselves to secure possession. Much laughter was occasioned by Mr. Whitfield's name being the first drawn. Some of his friends expressed satisfaction by huzzas, clapping of hands and waving of hats. Several on the other side exclaimed: "What business had his name in the box?" And, "He has no right to select a seat."

The Speaker interposed in support of this last expression—the question of his admission, as Delegate from Kansas, being undecided.

The drawing of seats was then concluded, and the House adjourned till Monday.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

Case No. 11.—*Romelius L. Baker et al. vs. Joshua Nachtrieb.*—Argument commenced by E. M. Stanton, for appellee, and continued by Mr. Loomis, for appellants. The Court adjourned till Monday.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. T. Y. Simons, Jr., yesterday introduced the following resolutions in the House of Representatives, which were referred to the committee on federal relations:

Resolved, That the constitutional Union of the States of this confederacy, should be an object of primary importance to every wise and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That in the election of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this confederacy, we recognize a signal rebuke to the enemies of constitutional liberty, and a firm guarantee that the rights of each and every section will be secured and maintained.

Resolved, That the continual agitation of mere abstract theories (*whether they assume the shape of the reopening of the Slave-trade or any other form*) can give neither repose or security to the institutions of the South, but must tend to distract and divide the councils of our beloved State, and to alienate from her the support and sympathies of her sister States.

Resolved, That the true policy of the citizens of this Commonwealth, united as they are on every question of vital principle, is to *devote their energies to the reform of her internal abuses, and the development of her internal resources.*

The Kansas Aid Society Denounced.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 5.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a letter dated Lawrence, the 20th ult., signed by Col. J. A. Harvey, and ninety Free-State settlers, denouncing the Kansas Aid Society as a speculating concern originating in Yankeedom, and warning all honest donators to be duped no longer for "Bleeding Kansas."

Later from Santa Fe.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 5.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 2d inst., has advices from Santa Fe to the 2d ult. The news, however, is unimportant. The Indians continued their depredations. The gold deposits on the Gila are said to exceed those in the richest portions of California. A large number of citizens had already left Santa Fe for the mines.

Failure of Henshaw & Son, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

The failure of Messrs. Henshaw & Son, the well-known bankers of this city, was announced this morning. The liabilities are large. Mr. Henshaw, Sen., was a Trustee of the Rutland Railroad, and was connected with other roads.

Heavy Sentence for Forging Land Warrants.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 5.

Virgil McCormick, convicted in the United States District Court upon four indictments for forging affidavits in order to procure bounty land and pension papers, was sentenced, to-day, to 25 years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

Lake Disasters.

SEVERAL SCHOONERS ASHORE ON LAKE ERIE.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 5.

A heavy gale has been blowing on the Lake for several days past. The schooners *Live Yankee*, *Frank Pierce*, and *Canadian* are ashore at Port Credit. The crew of the latter vessel were seen clinging to the rigging, and attempts were being made to save them. The schooner *J. G. Beard* is ashore near Toronto, and the schooner *Montgomery*, with a cargo of wheat for this port, is also ashore above Kingston.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here a little before 5 o'clock this evening, too late for her mails to be dispatched southward, either by the land route or the Sound. They will be forwarded on the early train to-morrow, (Saturday,) reaching New-York about 5 P. M.

The foreign papers per *Arabia* contain very little to add to the summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

St. Petersburg accounts to Nov. 10, state that Winter had commenced with great severity, and frost had caused nearly a total interruption of commerce. Of the ships at Cronstadt on Nov. 4, eighty-nine had left at a favorable moment; but the other two hundred were frozen in.

The steamer *Hermann*, from New-York, arrived in the Elbe on Nov. 18.

Authentic communications announce as certain the abdication of the King of Denmark in favor of Prince Ferdinand.

THE ARABIA'S PAPERS.

The *Arabia* arrived at her wharf only a few moments before the New-York steamboat train left this evening; but the newspaper bag of the Associated Press was by great effort placed on board the train at the moment of its departure. Nothing else from the steamer could be got off.

The Niagara at Halifax Outward Bound—No News of the [illegible].

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Boston at 5½ o'clock, and sailed again for Liverpool at 6 o'clock this morning, with a light northwest wind.

The steamer [illegible], overdue from St. Johns, N. F., is still unheard from.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 5.

The canal tolls for 1856 foot up $2,738,316, against $2,809,077 last year.

Slave Troubles in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 5.

Some excitement has been occasioned in Charles County, Maryland, by the arrest of two negroes, charged with plotting insurrection among the slaves. Two white men, supposed to have been engaged in the plot, have fled from the State.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Second Trial of Louis Baker for the Murder of William Poole, at Stanwix Hall, on the 24th of February, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Charles A. Peabody.

NEWBURG, ORANGE COUNTY, Friday, Dec. 5.

The second trial of Baker, which has been exciting our rural neighbors in Newburg for the last eleven days, has, at length, been brought to a close. The counsel for the people were Hon. Stephen B. Cushing, Attorney-General, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney, New-York, and Charles H. Winfield, Esq., District-Attorney of Orange County. The prisoner was defended by Jas. T. Brady, Esq., of New-York, and Stephen W. Fullerton, Esq., of Newburg. The case for the prosecution was summed up by Mr. Cushing and Mr. Winfield, that for the defence by Mr. Brady alone. Mr. Brady's address is characterized by the local journals as a magnificent effort. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Judge—in presence of an assemblage so large as to crowd the Court-house to its utmost capacity, and render necessary an imperative order to lock the doors, so as to prevent further attempts at ingress—delivered his charge to the Jury.

After some preliminary remarks, the Judge said:

The prosecution claim that the prisoner is guilty of murder under the subdivision of the statute which makes it that offence to kill a human being from a "premeditated design to take his life," or the life of any other person. To convict him it is necessary to show, 1st, That he killed Poole; 2d, That he did so from a premeditated design. To convict him it is not necessary that the design should have been entertained for any particular length of time; but it must, as the phrase implies, have been the subject of previous meditation. It is also contended by the prosecution that if the prisoner killed Poole without any design to effect his death, but in the heat of passion, by a dangerous weapon and under circumstances constituting neither justifiable nor excusable homicide, he is guilty of manslaughter in the third degree; and such I charge to be the law. To constitute this latter crime you must be satisfied 1st, That the prisoner killed Poole; 2d, That he did so with a dangerous weapon; 3d, That it was without a premeditated design to effect his death; and 4th, That the act was neither justifiable nor excusable homicide.

In reference to the charge of murder, I instruct you that if Baker and his associates, or he alone, entered Stanwix Hall on the night in question with the intent to provoke Poole into a controversy, and, under pretext of some occasion rising out of that, to kill him, and he was so killed, the act is murder. And, also, though Baker and his associates went there lawfully, and for an innocent purpose, yet if being there, and having provoked him to a quarrel, the prisoner meditated a design to take his life, and did do so, the defence of justification would be unavailing, and he would be guilty of the principal charge. It is contended by the defence, and I charge you that if Baker were assailed by Poole and his friends, and had reasonable ground to apprehend, and did in fact believe that he was in imminent danger of being killed or maimed, or of receiving great personal injury, and necessarily killed Poole to avert such danger, the homicide would be justifiable. I also instruct you that Baker, being assailed, was bound to retreat if he could do so with safety, and if he did not he would not be justified in killing the deceased. But he was not obliged to leave Stanwix Hall because Poole, though his enemy, was there; nor to retreat at all until attacked, nor even then if he could not do so without danger of such injury as justified him in defending himself. It is the law, as stated by the defence, that Baker had a right, as every citizen has, to carry a pistol, being subject to responsibility for its use; and if Baker provided himself with one to defend himself against the attacks of Poole or his party, the use of it at Stanwix Hall would be no circumstance from which any conclusion against him could be drawn, unless the circumstances transpiring there establish to your satisfaction that such use was criminal. It clearly appears that Poole and Baker were for some time before the act hostile to each other, and each had made a threat or threats against the other. This testimony may be referred to for two purposes, one adverse to the prisoner and the other in his favor. It might show a motive on his part for killing Poole at Stanwix Hall, and it might also show that being assailed by Poole he had reason to apprehend great danger, when without such feeling and thought he might not be justified in doing so. It is for you to say whether there is any evidence that when Baker and the other defendants went to Stanwix Hall at 12½ o'clock they had any other than an innocent intent. The testimony for the prosecution shows that Morrissey, who was engaged in the affray at [illegible] o'clock with Poole, had gone home; and, although they might have inferred from Poole's being at the Hall at 10 o'clock that he was still there at 12½ o'clock, yet the interval of time was somewhat long, and they would have been warranted in concluding that the place at that hour was shut. If it had been an earlier hour, the presumption of his continued presence would have been stronger. There is no direct evidence, however, that they knew Poole was there. The proof that they were found together that night, at several places of public resort, is urged to show preconcert among them; but you are not to presume from that alone, or from the mere fact of their being at several places where men usually resort for drink or society, that they had any wrong intention, because, in the City, men of more responsible character than they not unfrequently visit such places where comfortable rooms are often provided, and newspapers furnished, and where refreshments and society can be procured. It seems that Hyler, one of these parties, resided at Stanwix Hall. He had been at the early affray with Morrissey, and, as appears from the proof, was either afraid to go home alone, or preferred to have society in doing so, and requested some of his friends, Baker or Turner, to go with him. It is for you to say from these facts or any others in the case, whether any wrong intent in going to Stanwix Hall at this particular time, existed. The threat on Baker's part is proved by a Mr. Vandervoort, who refers to the time when Baker resigned his position as a policeman, and states that Baker exhibited a pistol and made the threat which you have heard. Vandervoort was permitted to be examined as to what he thought was Baker's real intent in that threat, and expressly testified that he did not consider him to be serious. It is for you to say whether this was a loose declaration, or whether it was actually intended as a deliberate menace, and to give it more or less effect, as you shall determine this question. It seems that Baker resigned in consequence of a difficulty at Platt's saloon, in which Hyer and Turner took part, and at which Baker was present. His resignation is only important because Vandervoort says Baker declared that he had resigned to be untrammeled—and you are to say whether he did so that he might engage in controversy with Poole, or for no illegal or improper design. Baker procured his pistol in consequence of a disturbance at the Gem between him and Poole, which occurred in 1853, and before procuring it he applied to Mr. Charles Burdett for advice as to whether he might retain the weapon for self-defence, and stated at the time—and such statements are, as accompanying the act, legal evidence—that he wished to provide himself with a pistol to defend himself. It is for you to say whether this or any other circumstance in the case shows a preparation on his part to meet and assail Poole, such as the prosecution charge.

Then we arrive at Stanwix Hall. There the transactions seem to be involved in the greatest uncertainty. The entrance of Baker and his party was peaceable. Poole was there with a number of his friends, including the witnesses for the prosecution, and who seemed to stand to him in the relation of allies. Baker gave a general invitation to the parties there to drink, and Poole, himself, who had been drinking with his friends, and was neither drunk nor sober, but was in a [illegible] state, invited Turner to drink with him, which he did. The first act leading to violence was that of Paudeen, who applied a disgusting and offensive epithet to Poole, and it is for you to say whether, in his subsequent violent conduct, he acted with the sanction and countenance of Baker, and the other defendants, or entirely for himself in his individual controversy. It is certain that Turner interfered to prevent his troubling Poole; he told him that they did not come there to fight; he told Poole not to mind him, because he was drunk, and even took Poole by the hand at the time. But Paudeen persisted in his aggression. Van Pelt, another defendant, and Lyons, [illegible] to restrain Paudeen, but he slapped the former on the face and kicked the latter in the leg, and they both left the place and had no further part in the transaction. Baker took no active part in it, and made no remark, but was silent and passive. The prosecution say that Baker should have interfered to prevent Paudeen acting thus; but the defence say that if he had done so, as the quarrel was with Poole, his personal enemy, it would have led to his being immediately involved in a difficulty with the latter. Poole seems to have acted with more forbearance than would seem appropriate to his ordinary character, as proved in this case, and endured insults from Paudeen, including the spitting in his face, which scarcely any man would have tolerated; and whether the motive of this conduct of Poole was fear or some other, and different one, as contended by the defence, it is for you to judge. After Paudeen had thus insulted and assailed Poole, Turner took part in the quarrel by drawing his pistol, but the time at which that occurred is uncertain. You know the events which followed.

Without detaining you further with these preliminary circumstances, I will go directly to the point at which Baker and Poole came into collision. It seems that Poole, either when wounded by Turner, or about that time, staggered out of the recess by the counter near where Baker was; and the witnesses differ as to whether he grabbed Baker or was seized by the latter. Those for the prosecution are not agreed on this point, but it is certain that Poole and Baker were clinched and went down on the floor together at the South wall opposite the counter; and the defence claim that they have proved by Mitchell and McDonough that at the same time when Poole had hold of Baker, Losler, Poole's brother-in-law, also seized Baker and had him by the hair of the head, Baker being then on the floor, in the grasp of Poole, his deadly enemy—also in that of Losler, and entirely at their mercy. It is certain that, whether Baker, as his witnesses, or Poole, as those for the prosecution declare, was undermost, it was to each or either of the combatants a dangerous position, and each of them might well have been justified in supposing that he was in imminent danger from his adversary. This is the great question in the case; and it is for you to determine, in view of all the testimony and all the incidents that transpired at the moment when these parties came together, which was the first aggressor, and whether, if Baker killed Poole, he did so from actual necessity, as the only means of escaping the danger he then feared, or whether he shot Poole, using this assault as a mere pretext; and whether he did or did not retreat when he might safely have done so, and avoid the necessity for killing Poole at all. If he killed in self-defence and from necessity, he was justified, and should be acquitted. If he might have retreated safely, and did not do so, then he is guilty of murder, or manslaughter in the third degree, according as the circumstances show or fail to show that he had no design to effect death—the absence of which design is the distinctive characteristic of manslaughter.

As to the flight of Baker there is evidence, the effect of which is to be determined by you. When there is no witness to the homicide, the flight of one who had been with the deceased just before his death, would afford some evidence of guilt. But in this case, where witnesses have told you all that transpired at the homicide, and you have means of judging for yourself what its true character was, the proof of flight seems to me to have but little weight. The prosecution say it bears on the question of Baker's intent, and you may give it such effect in that respect as you deem it deserves. You have had evidence of Poole's character, and of Baker's. That of Baker is shown by several witnesses to be good; it appears he was peaceable and kind-hearted. Nothing to the contrary has been shown, except as it may be disclosed by his acts and associations as they appear in the evidence; and this proof of character bears upon the nature of his intent when he came into conflict with Poole. It has been urged that the witnesses for the prosecution are some of them of a doubtful character, and all more or less friendly to Poole and to his party. Contradictions are also alleged to exist between their present testimony and that which they gave at Baker's trial in New-York. On the other hand, the prosecution claim that Baker's witnesses, Mitchell and McDonough, are friendly to him; and this affects their credibility. You will judge how far these criticisms deserve consideration, and, from the appearance and manner of the witnesses and the accounts they give of themselves, say how much or how little weight they are respectively entitled to.

This case having excited much attention—the transaction itself having greatly excited the community where it occurred, and there having been two attempts at a trial already, it is of great importance, both to the public and to the accused, that you should, if possible, agree on a verdict. If there be any reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, he is entitled by law to the benefit of it. But if you are convinced that he is guilty either of murder or manslaughter, it is your duty to say so. I have already defined these offences and stated what constituted justifiable homicide; and with the instructions I have given you, I now submit the case for your decision.

The officers of the Court were then sworn to take charge of the Jury while deliberating on their verdict, and the jurors were conducted to their room.

At about 6½ o'clock they were, by consent of the Court and counsel, permitted, under the care of the officers, to take tea at the hotel. A special request was made by some for permission to smoke cigars, which was accorded without demur.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, they were reconducted to their room in the Court House.

[The Jury had been unable to agree up to the time of going to press.]

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society, of Baltimore, was celebrated at the Eutaw House in this city, on Monday evening.

[illegible] FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

Mr. Buchanan's Election in Europe.

Opinions of the English and French Press.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Arago*, Lines, Commander, from Havre Nov. 19, arrived inside the Hook on Thursday night at [illegible] o'clock, and anchored for want of a pilot. [illegible]

The news of Mr. Buchanan's election had been received in Europe, and comments thereon from various English and French journals will be found in our columns this morning.

The London *Times*, speaking of the threatened disturbance of the Western Alliance, says in its issue of Nov. 20:

[illegible]

And again:

"If this Russian difficulty be not settled before the time appointed for the meeting of Parliament, we foresee infinite perils for the alliance in the discussion which must necessarily ensue."

Nothing further had transpired in relation to the frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company by Redpath. James C. Kent, Clerk in the Company's employ, had been arrested, and the examination of he and Redpath was fixed for Friday, Nov. 21.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 17th of November, says:

"M. Antonini, the Neapolitan Ambassador, is still here, though he has his passports. There is, I believe, no day fixed for his departure, and he seems to linger willingly on the scene of his past glories. While one diplomatic luminary is setting, another makes his brilliant appearance on the verge of the horizon. Count Kisseleff, who, as you are aware, is now the recognized Ambassador of Russia at the Court of the Tuileries, will receive to-morrow and the day after the members of the diplomatic corps. He will then fairly enter on the Winter campaign."

From Spain we learn that the fusion between the Carlists and the reigning branch of the Spanish Bourbons is advancing towards its conclusion, but without the concurrence, or, perhaps, the knowledge of Gen. Narvaez.

In relation to the rumored capture of Herat, the Trieste *Zeitung* learns from Tabriz that during the night between the 30th and 31st of August, the Persian General obtained admittance into the fortress of Herat. The Affghans, however, soon repulsed their enemies, who retreated, leaving 1,000 dead and wounded behind them. It is further stated that the garrison of Herat followed up its advantage and again defeated the Persians in the open field.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

Striking Predictions and Reflections by an American in Paris.

From the London Times, Nov. 18.

SIR: On the eve of the solution of the "crisis" in my country reaching Europe, permit another American of some experience in the working of Transatlantic political institutions to make a few comments on our present "situation." [illegible]

[illegible] we are a "Republic!"

The Southern votes for the Presidency would probably be unanimously given for Buchanan, except, perhaps, *Maryland*, which cannot have been won by Fremont, but which may have been carried by Fillmore. This would leave 112 almost certain Southern votes in favor of Buchanan. Pennsylvania may be considered as "gone" to the same candidate, and probably *Indiana or Illinois*, or, possibly, both States. [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, I wish to observe that if Mr. Buchanan is elected President, (as certain in my humble opinion,) he will not only, for American and British interests, be superior to Mr. Pierce, but that you must not estimate him by the standard of his indefensible fornication with the Ostend Congress. Your public may judge him as the most Anti-British candidate of the three. In some respects he may be so; but Mr. Buchanan, is observed, successfully settled, in our interest, all questions pending during his Ministerial residence in England, and which then, unfortunately, affected our international good feelings. His Cabinet will not be exclusively Southern. [illegible]

[illegible] ... The Southern States are, and will be, in the long run, constitutionally weak in comparison with the States of the North; but the forces are again in the ascendancy for 1861 by the almost certain result of the past election of President. The North has large property relations with the South. [illegible] ... Cotton, tobacco, sugar, timber [illegible] ... the Abolition—the substitute and transition of labor; [illegible] ... Mrs. STOWE and Miss MARTINEAU [illegible] ... their object and sentiment are [illegible] ...

After the election result is known in Europe, next week, I may trespass on your columns in one other letter, on the subject of the joint and several responsibility of the United States and Great Britain for the origin of Slavery in North America; I do not think that case has been fairly understood on either side of the Atlantic.

A PENNSYLVANIAN,
DESCENDED FROM A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF [illegible]

PARIS, Nov. 12.

The British Press on Mr. Buchanan's Election.

From the London Times, Nov. 17.

If we may believe the information communicated to us by the agent of the Associated New-York Press, Mr. BUCHANAN was elected President on the 4th inst., and will shortly be the Chief Magistrate of the United States. So ends the long struggle which has convulsed the Union during many months. The question as to the preponderance of the slaveholding power and the extension of Slavery into new territories is resolved in a manner unfavorable to the hopes of the North and of that great portion of the English community which sympathizes with Northern policy and traditions. But not only is the fate of Kansas decided by this event, but the foreign policy of the Union must be held to be deeply influenced in a sense contrary to the wishes of moderate men, both at home and in Europe.

It cannot be forgotten that Mr. BUCHANAN, when Minister in this country, gave but little assistance to the peaceful settlement of the questions that had arisen between America and England. It has been thought, and not without reason, that Lord CLARENDON's endeavors to terminate more than one dispute were baffled by the American representative, [illegible] ... Nor can it be forgotten that at the Ostend Conference, where doctrines entirely subversive of the commonest rights of nations were promulgated, Mr. BUCHANAN took a principal part. The acquisition of Cuba by almost any means was adopted by the Conference as the keystone of a true American Statesman's foreign policy, and it may be inferred by analogy that aggression on other American States with valuable ports or territory would follow in due course.

With respect, therefore, to the event which has just taken place we can only repeat the observations which we made when the Pennsylvania election showed that it was imminent. We cannot pretend to judge the public men of the Union except by the light which their own actions and the opinions of their countrymen furnish, neither would it become us to express immoderate joy or regret at the result of a domestic political contest in a foreign country. Yet, as the American Statesman, by his own confession and by the common report of his countrymen, holds views inconsistent with the independence of certain neighboring States, we cannot but think that, so far, the indorsement of his claims by the majority of his countrymen is in fact to be viewed with regret.

It may reassure the world, however, to find that the Northern States, which have been so moved by this long contest, are disposed, now that it is over, to pay willing obedience to the new magistrate and the Government which he may inaugurate. Submission to the will of the majority is part of the American system. It is therefore probable that in a few weeks much of the anger and exaggeration of the last six months will have passed away. We cannot agree with those who have been lately speaking of a disruption of the American Union. In past times the probability of such an event was often discussed in European circles, but the very notion was ridiculed by every American. He would say that the inviolability of the Union was an idea cherished by an American from youth to the grave, and that an eminent politician had been unable during his whole life to attain to the Presidency because he had on one occasion set up the authority of an individual State against the Federal Government.

But lately we have had native Americans debating not only whether such disruption might not be possible, but also whether it would not be advisable to effect it at once. The result of this election will set the matter at rest. It will be seen that the whole American people will acquiesce in the solemn verdict which has been taken. Perhaps there is not so much sincerity in the dislike to Slavery as might be thought from the bitterness of the struggle; perhaps vested rights and the instinct of property prevail; at any rate, at present the North will acquiesce in all that the South has demanded; Kansas will be a Slave State, and the fugitive slave law will be strictly enforced, and everything will go on in the old way for four years more.

But, leaving the domestic institution, we have a right to criticise more freely the election in its bearing on international politics. We are the people most nearly concerned with the American Union; the citizens of the two countries are brought into constant contact, we have large dealings with the States which may be most exposed to American aggression; we have, therefore, a claim to speak in the matter. [illegible] ... It may be thought that Mr. BUCHANAN is less the enthusiastic promoter of a policy in which he believes than the embodiment of the ideas which are for a time dominant in the American democracy. The new President is rather a man who seeks for popularity and office than one resolute to carry out a scheme on which he is fixedly set. He was not a candidate for the Presidency because he wished to make aggression on Spain, but he accepted strong language regarding Spanish rights because it would tell on the election for the Presidency. It may be hoped, however, that, now he is at the summit of his ambition, he will disengage himself from those dangerous schemes to which he has seemingly committed himself. From this point of view, Mr. BUCHANAN may, in spite of the Ostend Manifesto, indorsed though it was, on the Cincinnati platform, be a President sufficiently scrupulous as to the law of nations. We trust, for the sake of America and the world, that this will be the case. But still it is impossible not to recollect that there are men who aspire to the same exalted position which Mr. BUCHANAN has already attained, and who may consider the persistence in the same doctrines as an advantageous policy. More than one of these is connected with the present Government, and may prolong the irritation and bickering which have marked the existing Presidency. Such men as DAVIS and DOUGLAS have been the evil advisers of President PIERCE, and may perhaps bring equal discredit on the Government of his successor. We trust that Mr. BUCHANAN, now that he is placed in the highest office which an American citizen can fill, will rise to his position, and administer the affairs of his country with firmness and independence of judgment. The power of an American President is perhaps beyond that of any [illegible]

[illegible] ... two countries [illegible]

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

There is one assurance in the long and able letter of our Pennsylvania correspondent of Saturday last, which we should receive with the most extreme satisfaction were it not overthrown by the commentary [illegible]. Mr. BUCHANAN as President, he tells us will not only be superior to Mr. PIERCE, but must not be measured by the standard of the Ostend manifesto. We desire most earnestly to believe this. It is our wish that America should have for her Chief Magistrate a man in every way calculated to secure the respect and promote the best interests of the community over which he presides, and nothing could more discredit him to that respect, or more entirely compromise those interests, than an adherence to those doctrines of the supremacy of might over right, and of the justification of violence by an arbitrarily assumed political necessity, of which Mr. BUCHANAN has unhappily made himself the expositor. But when we seek for proofs in support of those flattering assertions they are entirely wanting. We are told that Mr. BUCHANAN settled all questions between the English and American Governments during his residence as Ambassador here, and that he cannot choose his Ministry exclusively from the South. The first assertion is rather hastily hazarded when we remember that not only did Mr. BUCHANAN not settle the Central American and enlistment questions, but that he kept those alive, and omitted in one instance to transmit to his Government the offer of mediation distinctly made to him by Lord CLARENDON. As for his Administration, we agree that it is not likely that it will all be formed from the South, but then as it is [illegible] ... These slaves, says an American political satirist, that the South make the most out of are all north of Mason and DIXON's line. Mr. BUCHANAN's principal adviser will probably be Judge DOUGLAS, Senator for the Northern State of Illinois, the repealer of the Missouri Compromise, and the ablest and most unscrupulous advocate of Slavery extension. The South has never been without obsequious admirers in the North, ready, after having made a reputation by denouncing Slavery, to employ the reputation so made in its support, and to employ against the interests of those who raised them to power the very power which they owe to them. Such men are known to America, from the flexibility of their political countenance, by the homely but expressive name of "Doughfaces," and it matters little, so far as the interests of freedom within and tranquillity without the State are concerned, whether the new President's Cabinet be filled by Southern men such as JEFFERSON DAVIS and Senator TOOMBS, or by Northern Doughfaces only too happy to be employed as their obsequious and unscrupulous agents.

We do not [illegible], therefore, from the assurance of our correspondent that Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet will not [illegible] still less from the [illegible] Slavery will be extended, [illegible] resisted, and that there will be [illegible] for foreign rights and political ethics. [illegible] what Mr. BUCHANAN's previous career would lead us to apprehend, and there are strange reasons why we should form of his Administration better hopes than of that of Mr. PIERCE. Nor are we much reassured by being told that Cuba will probably be annexed, but must be purchased, like Louisiana, for we fear this same "must" expresses a moral, and not a physical necessity,—a species of sanction which has no binding force at all to men wanting in respect for foreign rights and careless of political ethics.

Passing over, then, the remarks of our correspondent, whose premises seem not a little at war with his conclusions, let us try to make out for ourselves, not from the invectives of party or the declamation of disappointed ambition, but from a fair consideration of the case as it stands, what are the prospects of this country and the United States from the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. In the first place, there can be no doubt that it will be regarded, and justly regarded, by the South as a great and signal victory, its importance being measured by the terror felt by the victorious party after the defeat in Maine, by the enormous exertions by which alone it has been obtained, by the fact that it was gained over the North for the first time active and united, and by the great probability that this triumph, signal as it is, unless improved to their advantage, may be the very last which the South is destined to obtain. The victory has been one rather of superior organization and dexterity than of greater force; it has required all the influence of Government to secure it, and has been mainly promoted by threats of disunion, which cannot be used with similar effect on every succeeding occasion. All these things tend to enforce upon the Southern mind the necessity of using the next four years so as to make the very utmost of their success, and place a party inferior in numbers and intelligence on a footing of superiority, which nothing but a revolution and civil war can destroy. They have the President and the majority in both Houses; their political existence is at stake, the quarrel with the North is henceforth irreconcilable, the struggle has begun in earnest, and on either banner "*Vae victis*" will soon be inscribed in very legible characters. We are therefore justified in expecting that, so far as the internal policy of the Union is concerned, the course adopted by Mr. PIERCE *will be persevered in and carried out with even still greater violence.* Now or never is the time to increase the number of Slave States, to admit Kansas, to subdivide Texas, and to seek wherever it may be found fresh territory in which to plant the institution the extension or repression of which is henceforth the only issue of American politics. Whatever be Mr. BUCHANAN's personal predilection for reasonable and moderate counsels, we believe that he will have great difficulty in standing against the violence of the men by whom he is surrounded, and who are committed to an extent which admits of no increase to the propogation of Slavery and the counteraction, by whatever means, of the free spirit of the North.

As regards foreign policy the prospect might at first sight appear to be equally gloomy. The election of Mr. BUCHANAN over Mr. FILLMORE, agreeing, as they essentially do, in home politics, *is a declaration on the part of the American nation in favor of the foreign policy of the former over that of the latter—that is, a declaration in favor of aggression and annexation.* Moreover the spirit of annexation is essentially Southern, having reference to the necessity of obtaining new Slave States, to counterbalance the accession of Free States from the North. Still, we are disposed to be *much more sanguine as to the foreign* than as to the domestic policy of the new President, and we are convinced that his election *by no means implies hostility to England on the part of the Democrats.* An aggressive foreign policy, carried out in the spirit of the Ostend Manifesto, means a foreign war, and a foreign war is in the present state of the Union a contingency which North and South would be equally anxious to avoid. The South would view with dread a chance of a rising among their slaves, in the suppression of which they would have little to hope from the sympathy of the North, and having little accumulated capital, would suffer severely from any restriction of their power of exportation. The North would view with increasing disfavor the prosecution of foreign conquests, which they would justly regard as really made over themselves, and would naturally refuse to aid in operations entailing upon them great immediate loss, and ultimately destined to counterbalance or undermine their due influence in the councils of the Confederation. The breach between North and South is henceforth declared and open; and though by the forms of the Constitution one party may govern, it cannot hope to carry on a war, which is a matter not of abstract rule, but of practical, and very apt to redress by the summary process of revolution inequalities which the indolence of peace has left untouched. We also hope that Mr. BUCHANAN may rise more nearly than he has hitherto done to the level of his position, and, discarding after he has obtained power the questionable arts by which it was secured, rise above the dictation and exigencies of his party, and think more of the great trust placed in his hands than of the instruments and the assurances by which that trust has been obtained. For ourselves, we can truly say that we shall respect the choice of the American nation in a matter so peculiarly of domestic cognizance, and *never allow any objections we may have entertained to Mr. Buchanan's principles or professions to prevent us from dealing with respect and candor with the acts of the chief magistrate of a great, a friendly, and a kindred nation.*

The French Press on Mr. Buchanan's Election.

From the Paris Patrie, Nov. 19.

The election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency of the United States, postpones for a time the chances of a conflict between the Northern and Southern States of the American Confederation. The threats of disunion, made in advance by slaveholders, in the event of the Abolition candidate being elected, fall to the ground by the success of the candidate of the South. The North will be indignant, alarmed, perhaps; but, profoundly constitutional, will submit to the decision of the majority, and will make no appeals to violence.

Will Mr. BUCHANAN, President of the United States, and owing his election to the coalition of Southern interests, and those of some cosmopolite propagandists, feel himself bound to be the passive instrument of these turbulent and egotistic interests? Will he shape his political conduct so as to give his name and authority to the *brigandage* of Missouri Border Ruffians in the Kansas and adjacent Territories, and to the filibustering enterprises of WALKER and KINNEY? Is he, in fine, the man of the Ostend Conferences, and the official promoter of the annexation of Cuba? *We do not think so, or at least we prefer to doubt it.*

In the whole course of his political career, which has been a long one, Mr. BUCHANAN has been a man of accommodation. Without touching upon his personal fidelity, which is above all suspicion, we can say that Mr. BUCHANAN seems to have practically adopted the motto—

"That man is ridiculous who never changes."

Mr. BUCHANAN has never made himself ridiculous; he has shown, on the contrary, the greatest aptitude for the art of transition. The victorious party has always found him among its warmest supporters. Thanks to this suppleness of mind, Mr. BUCHANAN has obtained the highest political honors in his country's gift, and only left the embassy at London to be the candidate for the first magistracy of the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been, in the largest acceptation of the word, a fortunate man. Arrived now at the culminating point of his wishes and his ambition, will he [illegible] ...

It is one thing to sign a bullying declaration in a watering town between breakfast and a promenade on the shore, but it is another when it is done in view of being a candidate on the eve of a Presidential election. It's another thing to promulgate officially, in the capacity of first Magistrate of a great Republic, a policy which threatens a great people, and would provoke *resistance from other powerful nations* [illegible] in a position to cause the law to be respected. The policy of the Pierce Administration, now closing its career, has been a shuffling one, through very weakness;—we hope that that of Mr. BUCHANAN will be a pacific one, through the fresh strength that the new President will have received from the recent election.

As to the domestic policy of the Union, that necessarily interests us much less than its foreign policy; and whether the new Administration be for or against the extension of Slavery in the Northern Territories of the American Union, the question is one which rests wholly with the confederate States. But here, also, we think that both the friends and enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN are deceived.

Let us say, lastly, that there is not in this statesman the stuff for a fanatic, and it is not he who would support the sentiment, so grand philosophically, but so deplorable politically, "Perish the colonies rather than a principle!" Nothing will suffer in the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN, and least of all the Union.

Officers of an American Ship Fined for Assaulting the Crew.

From the London Times.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 17.

Cases of outrage on board American packet ships while on the high seas and in the river are of frequent occurrence. Not unfrequently seamen jump into the stream on the arrival of ships at this port in order to escape from the brutality of the mates, and numerous cases are admitted into the hospitals in which men have been beaten within an inch of their lives. Several days during the past week Mr. MANSFIELD, the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, was engaged in the investigation of charges against WILLIAM DE COURCY, mate, WOODWARD, second mate, and MILLER, fourth mate of the large American cargo ship *Ocean Monarch*; and the evidence disclosed a series of brutalities of the most dreadful and disgusting nature. It was ultimately decided that the part of the river in which the assaults occurred was in the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, before two of whom (Mr. THEAKSTONE and Mr. TINNE) the defendants were brought to-day. DE COURCY, against whom six cases of assault were proved, was fined £5 each in two cases, £2 each in three cases, and £1 in the remaining case—in all, £17. WOODWARD was fined 40s. each and costs in two cases; and MILLER was fined 40s. and costs in one case. The money was paid in each case.

British Capital and Russian Railways.

From Le Nord.

Russia neither demands from England her iron, her capital, nor the aid of her experience. England has not the monopoly of any of those elements of success for a network of Russian railways. Russia can pass very easily the financial difficulty without the industrial or intellectual aid of Great Britain, and will not accept from her unfair conditions nor unjust demands. Whether the intelligence, the capital, or the iron of Great Britain participate or not in the construction of Russian railways, those railways will nevertheless be made. When a Government, strong and powerful, which is at the head of 70,000,000 inhabitants, has recognized the necessity of proceeding with the creation of active means of communication by steam, there will be no want of anything necessary for the attainment of its object. If, then, the capital, the iron, and the intelligence of Great Britain be employed in Russia, it will not be because Russia had solicited them, but because there are practical and enlightened minds in the country who, in spite of the unreasonable prejudices of the journals, see a means for the promotion of their own interests in fair and honorable speculations.

Increasing Emigration from Ireland to America.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

According to one of the Galway papers, the spirit of self-expatriation is still alive, and the peasantry manifest a restless tendency to try their fortunes in other climes. The mania, it is said, is rapidly extending to the middle as well as the lower classes, and is by no means confined to the West of Ireland—it pervades the Island throughout.

"The paucity of inhabitants in some districts (says the *Western Star*) one would think would be an inducement for the present residents to remain, especially as wages are good for operatives and workmen of every craft, and the laborer is surrounded with an amount of comfort he never enjoyed before. Bands of emigrants of the laboring class, escorted by numbers of relatives, are continually passing through this town on their way to America, whence they, for the most part, have received the amount of their passage money. Though the intelligence received from the United States and Canada is for the most part encouraging to those who contemplate crossing the Atlantic, yet the feeling is gradually increasing in favor of proceeding to Australia. It has become known that some of the Colonies have subscribed largely in aid of emigration from this country, on the 'bounty system,' and every day for the last month we have had a large number of applications to know how 'free passages' can be obtained. The authorities, however, have not afforded any facilities to such of the inhabitants of the west of Ireland as might be anxious to emigrate, after having been deemed suitable candidates for a passage."

The War in Asia.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ABOUT THE FALL OF HERAT—GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO INVADE PERSIA.

Bombay (Oct. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Respecting the operations of the Persian army before Herat I have still nothing but contradictory reports to communicate. The Lahore *Chronicle*, which as I mentioned a month ago, spoke with confidence of the fall of the place, has now published two letters from Cabul, dated respectively the 5th and 14th of September, which (if they are to be believed) place the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt. They state that Prince YUSUF contrived to lull the suspicions of ESA KHAN and his party, and getting the chief into his power, caused him to be put to death and, displaying his quartered remains over the gates of the city, threatened the like punishment to all who ventured to resist the supremacy of the Persians. Awed and dispirited by the fall of their leader, the Affghans submitted passively to YUSUF and the Persian General, who proceeded to occupy the city in great force. The sons of ESA KHAN speedily met with the same fate as had already befallen their father.

Thus the Lahore *Chronicle*. But in the Delhi *Gazette* we find a letter from Cabul of later date—the 20th of September—from which it would appear that all was still uncertainty at the capital as to the position of affairs at Herat. The reports of the capture of the place are alluded to as propagated by one party, whose opponents on the other hand maintained that it still held out. As I observed in my last, the success or failure of the Persians appears to be regarded in the light of a party question by the rival factions in Affghanistan, and to be traded upon accordingly. It is abundantly clear, I think, that neither of these conflicting reports is to be implicitly relied on. So says the Cabul letter-writer of the Delhi *Gazette*. Nothing, he declares, was to be trusted but dispatches for the Ameer from Herat direct, forwarded to the Governor of Cabul for his information, and of the arrival of such dispatches he was hoping shortly to receive.

Bombay *Gazette* extra of this day reprints from an extraordinary edition of the Poona *Observer*, the following important, if true, intelligence relative to the Persian expedition:

In consequence of instructions received from Bombay by electric telegraph late yesterday evening, a sudden order was issued for the immediate march of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of European Artillery and the Reserve Details, which arrived the other day from Ahmednuggur, and they accordingly left Poona at a very early hour this morning for Oolwa, *en route* to the Presidency, to join the force proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

The orders for these movements were issued at 10 o'clock last night, upon the receipt of instructions by electric telegraph.

The troops under orders to join the expedition have for some days past been thoroughly equipped and ready to start at a moment's notice. The men are in the highest spirits, and all are rejoiced at the prospects of the approaching cold weather campaign.

A report has just reached us that the force to be sent against Persia from the Bombay Presidency alone is to be increased from 5,000 to 15,000.

It is rumored that the orders for these movements of troops have been issued under instructions received by the Bombay Government from Lord CANNING, by electric telegraph, and that the Government of India has received the final instructions of the home authorities for the dispatch of the expedition, by the last overland mail. It would also appear that the dispatch, containing the declaration of war against Persia, was sent through our Ambassador at Constantinople. It is strange that duplicates of these dispatches were not sent to the Bombay Government, even as a mere act of courtesy.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—The Providence *Journal* reports that a suit in equity has been brought before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, by R. H. DERBY, executor and trustee, *vs.* the devisees and legatees of RICHARD C. DERBY, late of Newport. We copy the following statement of the case:

The said RICHARD C. DERBY left a will and three codicils, but unfortunately left not property sufficient by the amount of some $80,000 to pay in full his very liberal legacies and bequests to his wife, children, friends and servants, and charitable associations. The object of the bill is to obtain a construction of the will and codicils, and a judicial decree that shall satisfy, in a certain sense, all the parties interested—resist them, were doubtless the better word in this connection. The contest seems to be a quadrangular one. The complainant himself (of the Boston bar) is one party, JENCKES with him; the only son of the testator, for whom BRADLEY appears, is another; the widow of the testator is a third, for whom H. Y. CRANSTON and PAYNE appear; and a daughter of the testator is a fourth, for whom, certainly, PAYNE appears.

MARRIED people are in a bad way in Massachusetts. The Supreme Judicial Court, Judge MARCELY presiding, which met at Salem on Monday, has a greater number of divorce cases to attend to, this term, than it ever had before.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

The Election—[illegible] ... and Rowdies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 P. M. Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856.

You probably begin to think your "totus" correspondent has met with the good fortune to be appointed "a city official," with a place of trust, and has, according to the fashion of the day, made himself scarce, and the city's funds scarcer, inasmuch as I have not spread myself in the TIMES very lately. In the first place firstly, you may not have missed me at all, you have all been so tearing crazy on politics. There is not a paper in New-York or elsewhere that has contained a dozen lines of sense or truth for the last six months, excepting present company's communications, of course. It has been all politics, politics. If politics and politicians had brought up somewhere in the region of the country they have been consigned to by people who were not demented on that head, we would have more room in the world.

Thank Heaven, the election is over. The noise and row are over for a time, and a great many somebodies find themselves nobodies, and a greater number of nobodies find themselves something. It must be a novel sensation to them. I wonder how they feel. Hatters, bootmakers and tailors undoubtedly reap more benefit from the struggle just over than will the country. Everybody bets a hat. Man has been defined by somebody as a forked animal that bets a hat, which in turn must be forked. The feminines have been politically crazy, and for once talked about something besides moire antiques, bonnets, point lace, and the very improper behavior of pretty Mrs. Smith, who got away all their beaux at the party. They are generally *politic* enough, but for the last few months they have added an "s" to the word. It's quite a common thing for them to *subtract* also. They add a V. to a man's expenses, and subtract many a one from the pockets, as husbands in New-York know to their sorrow. The mathematical accomplishments of the feminine race do not end here, but I have not time to pursue the subject. All my love-letters lately have been discussions of the Nigger question, and the little expressions of affection that *should* be, given place to encomiums on FREMONT and FILLMORE.

The election in this city passed off very quietly—more so than ever before. Not that the people were not enthusiastic, but that the rowdies and bullies, (most of them,) who formerly figured extensively on election day, were doing a like service in New-York, probably. Thanks to the Vigilance Committee. Its influence was felt yesterday, and its enemies were obliged to admit that some good had come out of Nazareth. The Committee were not out in force—there was no display, but they were "close about;" and at every corner where the polls were opened a dozen or two of them were quiet observers of proceedings, and ready to put down any bullying. The only gentlemanly display of ruffianism was on the part of that chivalric son of the "sunny South," Mr. WEETH, of knock-down-and-drag-out memory, *à la* BROOKS. Mr. WEETH brought up the crew of the Revenue Cutter to vote. They were told it was "nix," "no could." Mr. W. said they could; was told they couldn't. He said he would be —— if they shouldn't, and forthwith drew the cold iron and began to exhibit his perfect knowledge of the lingua Billingsgate, and used language that was very unbecoming to one of the chivalry. He continued to kick up a muss until he was deprived of his pistol, and politely escorted to the City Hotel, kept by the corporation on the European principle, that is, you get your room with nothing in it, and call for what you want and don't get it. I have seen but one or two faces that look *pot-ryotic*, and a nose or two that had the appearance of some of the large-sized vegetables of California—generally the—*turn-up*. There are a great many shocking bad hats visible. Bricks are very destructive to "felt," and must be felt to be appreciated. There appears to be an appreciative community hereabouts.

There has been a correspondence between that body, always quoted in the newspapers as "highly respectable citizens," and the Postmaster about the departure of the steamer. The "highly intelligents" wanted the agents to detain her until to-morrow or next day to take you the "returns" of the State. Messrs. FORBES & BABCOCK replied, and stated that they had not the authority, it being a matter wherein the Postmaster alone could take the responsibility. Col. WELLER being a single man, (I believe,) and unaccustomed to responsibility, thought he couldn't. The "highly intelligents" thought he could if he would. He still thought he couldn't, but would if he could. And while they have been searching the authorities and "considering" the steamer has been got ready, the passengers are aboard—she's nearly ready, and the subscriber not half through this letter. If Mr. WELLER will only keep considering an hour longer, we don't care a red cent whether he ever settles the point.

This is a great country for correspondence. The papers are filled with tenders of complimentary benefits for the general scrubbing up of the Feejee Islanders, "cards" of the candy man, versus the peanut man. VANCE's Ambrotypes, the only Ambrotypes that were known since the days of Adam, and JOHN's assertions to the contrary and "quite the reverse." We are implored in advertisements to try the Flower of the West, a new medicine—query, don't it mean "Western Flour." Our sympathies are appealed to in favor of, DENNE's Pitch Lozenges, &c. Latterly a new and interesting style of advertisements have appeared under the head of "Wanted—A Wife," and "A young lady of respectable connections," &c., &c. We *are* fast, no two ways about it. We go off as did our old family shot-gun, half-cocked, and like it, we are never safe. Horse-trotting, brandy and water, a quiet little game of poker, absorb all mankind, and all mankind go to BARRY & PATTEN's and "absorb." The horse-trotting mania has, I am sorry to see, extended to some of those "old residents." I noticed a friend of mine who smokes good cigars and takes the TIMES "howling" along over the road a day or two since behind *Kit Karson* at a pace a great deal faster than was becoming a quiet and staid citizen.

In the way of business there has been more done than is customary or was expected about election days, and as a general thing "little bills" have been promptly met. But two or three clippers have arrived, and their cargoes have had no influence on the market. There has been something of a "run" (down) on whisky and other like compounds for the last week, but, judging from the sounds I heard under my window about 4 o'clock this morning, I am inclined to think there was a sudden rise in the article. Other branches of business are so-so. There has been no tremendous speculation in peanuts lately.

The ship *Horatio* sails to-day for your village, being about the fifth vessel we have loaded for your port within a few months. Their cargoes might be set down under the head of "all sorts." There are hides and tallow, horns, (going to a glutted market,) and other vegetables too numerous to mention. I noticed a few days since that there were goods coming out of a ship from New-York at one wharf, while at another the same style and kind of goods were being shipped on board another ship at another wharf that was bound to New-York. "Such is life"—"like shovels we come, and like shovels we go back again."

I wanted to say oversomuch in praise of that sweet woman and excellent actress, JULIA DEANE HAYNE, who has again appeared at the Metropolitan, after a little interlude, during which we saw Dr. HAYNE out purchasing a very diminutive pair of shoes. She is a great deal more interesting now than before, and we can form a better opinion of her acting. She is a great favorite, and I am going to say something handsome about her in my next. I am sorry I have not time to pitch into the *Home Journal*, for its fulsome puffs of the Goughmania. Good gracious, what discernment! And there's "E. D. B.," the "lady correspondent" of the *Alta*—she gave me "fits" for helping to make a fuss over them. I just want it understood that I had no hand in the matter—never.

Miss PROVOST—when did she get to be a Miss? (*did you miss her?*)—has been playing at the American, and there seems to be a determination to puff her up to the skies, and compare her with JULIA DEANE HAYNE. A chap next me the other night insisted upon telling me that JULIA DEANE couldn't hold a candle to her. I couldn't stand that—I took my "smash-hat" and left that Theatre, stopping to remark to him that, if JULIA DEANE ever became so very accommodating as to light Miss PROVOST, she wouldn't use candles, but the article Miss P. and friends could better appreciate—*i. e.*, gas.

There! the Express wagons are going down to the steamer, and if I wish to save the nation a great loss—*i. e.*, this letter—I had better be making tracks.

PODGERS.

The third Gewandhaus Concert in Leipsig will be dedicated to the memory of ROBERT SCHUMANN, the programme containing nothing but works of this great master.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] ... quarto ... [illegible] ... and the [illegible] previously published, two other parts; one including the revision in paragraph form with marginal readings, and explanatory notes for the English reader; and the other the revision, in paragraph form, accompanied by the marginal readings, with no notes or authorities, and with nothing to break the continuity of the impression.

Part Second is accompanied by an Introduction addressed to the English reader, explaining the argument of the Book. To furnish the reader with some idea of the changes made by the Revisionists, and enable him to judge whether they are improvements or not, we subjoin a few specimens gathered from different parts of the book, printing the verses from the old and new versions side by side:

KING JAMES VERSION.	REVISED VERSION.
Let darkness and the shadow of death stain it; ... neither let it see the dawning of the day:	Let darkness and death-shade reclaim it; ... neither let it behold the eyelids of the morning.
Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that I should suck?	Why were the knees ready for me, and why the breasts, that I might suck?
For my sighing cometh before I eat, and my roarings are poured out like the waters.	For with my food comes my sighing; and my moans are poured forth as water.
Is not this thy fear, thy confidence, thy hope, and the uprightness of thy ways?	Is not thy fear thy confidence? thy hope, is it the uprightness of thy ways?
But he saveth the poor from the sword, from their mouth, and from the hand of the mighty.	So he rescues the victim from their mouth, and the needy from the hand of the strong.
And thou shalt know that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation, and shalt not sin.	So shalt thou know, that thy tent is in peace, and shalt visit thy pastures, and miss nothing.
The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrowful meat.	My soul refuses to touch; they are as food which I loathe.
Then should I yet have comfort; yea, I would harden myself in sorrow; let him not spare; for I have not concealed the words of the Holy One.	For I should still be my solace; yea, I would exult in pain that spares not, that I have not denied the words of the Holy One.
My brethren have dealt deceitfully as a brook, and as the stream of brooks they pass away;	My brethren are deceitful, like the brook, as the channel of brooks that pass away;
Which are blackish by reason of the ice and wherein the snow is hid:	that become turbid, from ice; the snow hides itself in them.
What time they wax warm, they vanish: when it is hot, they are consumed out of their place.	At the time they are poured off, they fail; when it is hot, they are consumed from their place.
The paths of their way are turned aside; they go to nothing, and perish.	The caravans, along their way, turn aside; they go up into the waste, and perish.
but what doth your arguing reprove?	but what does your upbraiding prove?
Do ye imagine to reprove words, and the speeches of one that is desperate, which are as wind?	Do ye intend to censure words, when the words of the despairing are as wind?
Yea, ye overwhelm the fatherless,	Ye would even cast lots for the orphan,
Now therefore be content, look upon me; for it is evident unto you if I lie.	And now, consent to look upon me; for I will not speak falsely to your face.
Return, I pray you, let it not be iniquity; yea, return again, my righteousness is in it.	Return I pray; let there be no wrong; yea, return; I yet have a righteous cause.
Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth?	Has not man a term of warfare on the earth,
thine eyes are upon me, and I am not.	thine eyes will seek me, but I shall not be.
I loathe *it*; I would not live alway: let me alone; for my days *are* vanity.	I waste away; I shall not always live; cease from me; for my days are a vapor.
I have sinned; what shall I do unto thee, O thou preserver of men?	If I sin, what do I unto thee, thou observer of men?
prepare thyself to the search of their fathers:	note what their fathers have searched out.
Because *there is* wrath, beware, lest he take thee away with *his* stroke: then a great ransom cannot deliver thee.	For beware, lest anger stir thee up against chastisement, and a great ransom shall not deliver thee.
If I be wicked. *I am* full of confusion; therefore see thou mine affliction;	I am accounted guilty; filled with shame, and the sight of my misery!
And that he would shew thee the secrets of wisdom, that *they are* double to that which is!	and would show thee the secrets of wisdom, how manifold is understanding.
"Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof: an image *was* before mine eyes, *there was* silence, and I heard a voice, *saying*:"	"Then a spirit passed before me; the hair of my flesh rose up. It stood still, but I could not discern its form; an image was before my eyes; there was silence; and I heard a voice."
"My face is foul with weeping, and on my eyelids *is* the shadow of death;"	"My face is inflamed with weeping, and a death-shade is on my eyelids."—
"Then said his wife unto him, Dost thou still retain thine integrity? Curse God, and die."	"Then said his wife to him, Dost thou still hold fast thy integrity? Bless God and die."

Education for the Poor.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The plan suggested in your columns this morning, of merging the "Industrial Schools" into new "*Primary* Industrial Schools," managed on the same essential principles, to be opened by the Board of Education, will be heartily approved by all now laboring in those schools. The ladies who now give their time and means so bountifully for these schools, are doing strictly what the public, as a whole, should do. The education of the poor is even more a public duty than the education of the rich, and ought to be a burden on all classes, not on a few.

The ladies engaged have made the initiation; they have proved that the vagabonds of the street can be reclaimed, and that Common School education can reach even the lowest and most vicious classes. They have really done what the public, as a whole, have neglected to do. Now, if the Board of Education, or the City, will take the expense and principal labor from their shoulders, they will heartily rejoice. As you suggest, the same machinery now used for picking up these poor children might still be employed. Then the ladies would still throw in their moral influence, in whatever way might be thought best.

The strength of the "Industrial Schools" has been in the kind and refined influence exerted over the children of vice and poverty, by the benevolent and religious of the favored classes. Under this influence we have seen our best fruits in appearance changed, habits improved, and even character renovated. The meal, and the branch of industry, have been important helps in drawing the children in.

These we understand to be included in the new plan proposed. Mere machinery, however perfect, will not reach and improve thoroughly this class of children. The volunteer labor will be *the soul*. But, coupled with a permanent, reliable material support, what might not such labor accomplish?

We trust this excellent plan, sketched in your columns, will not end in mere words. The matter seems to have come in some shape before the Board of Education. The public are favorable, and there seems no reason why the Common Council should not unite in such a grand, systematic effort to relieve the City of vagrancy in the best way—by education to good habits and industry. Will not all interested in this subject press the matter on?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Schools for our Children—A Letter from Superintendent Randall.

EDUCATIONAL HALL, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It affords me sincere gratification to perceive, by an article in your paper of yesterday, that you appreciate correctly, and sympathize heartily, with the movement in progress for the elementary education and improvement of *all* the children of our City.

Not until this great object can be fully accomplished, shall we be enabled to completely realize the practical benefits of our excellent system of public instruction.

It is, comparatively, of little avail, to expend millions upon millions of dollars upon our educational institutions, while one half of the children for whose benefit this liberal expenditure is intended, are suffered to grow up in ignorance, and its almost inseparable concomitant, vice.

Let us immediately take active and efficient measures to ascertain to the full extent this great and increasing evil, and then apply a vigorous and efficient remedy. By the extension of our existing system, and the establishment of a class of Schools such as you have indicated, which shall form a distinctive feature of the Department of Public Instruction, the great obstacle to gathering into our Public Schools the neglected children of the City will be removed, and thereby we may be enabled to prevent this large proportion of our population from becoming burdensome to society, and from recruiting the ranks of criminality and vice.

Every intelligent citizen, as well as every Christian and philanthropist, must be deeply interested in this enterprise; and it only needs the invigorating element of an intelligent popular sympathy and encouragement successfully to accomplish it.

Be assured, Sir, at least, that no exertions shall be wanting on my part, and, I think I may safely say, on the part of the Board of Education, to initiate and carry on this good work.

In conclusion, it may not be inappropriate to remark that it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to an enactment authorizing the Board of Education to perfect the object in view, before any controlling action can be had.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. RANDALL.

Why [illegible] a Bad Plan [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having observed several communications in your journal relative to the damage to two or [illegible] a single day, we beg leave to state that soon after we commenced the work of removing the reef under a contract with the City of New-York, an injunction was served upon us to restrain us from the prosecution of the work. This injunction we were unable to remove for nearly two months, during which time the season for executing work of this nature in this climate had so far advanced that we were obliged, some four weeks since, to suspend it until next Spring. The work already done upon the reef has been in sections, each section being completed as we proceeded, to the depth required by our contract, namely, 12 feet below the surface of mean low water. The remaining portion of the reef, which is something less than one-fourth of its original surface, has not yet been reduced at all, and as a matter of course will not permit the passage of vessels drawing more than 12 feet of water over it. The result of blasting any rock is to leave the edges sharp and jagged, yet they cannot be to any considerable extent more so now than when we began the work, when there were sharp points running up like a needle to within 12 feet of the surface. These latter points are embraced in the portion already blasted, [illegible] instead of being increased as lately intimated. Before we discontinued the work we notified the Collector of the Port of the necessity of placing a new buoy upon the reef, and accordingly Harbormaster CARR, at our suggestion, promptly [illegible] place, and it was remaining there in good condition when we left off work for the season. If it is gone it has probably been broken off by steamboats passing over it, or has been run under by the tide, which is very rapid at that part of the River.

While we regret that any accident should occur, we cannot be expected to superintend the navigation of vessels in and out of the Port of New-York, or to replace lost or broken buoys. Neither can we guarantee that large vessels will pass over it in safety till we have completed the work which will be within the first thirty days of calm weather next season.

Had it not been for the injunction of the Tax-payer who claimed that the City of New-York had no right to remove the reef, and whose personal interest in the matter was less than ten cents, our work would have been completed on the 1st of September last, and you would not have had occasion to record the recent loss of more than the cost of the work.

Respectfully, [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1856. Submarine Engineers.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Esq., son of the late Col. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Ballston, gave in his will $500 to be distributed among the poor of this City. It has been handed over to Mayor WOOD for distribution this Winter.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible] *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible]

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 5.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

SALVAGE—MISCONDUCT OF SALVORS.

John Harrison, Jr., vs. Two anchors and chains.—This libel was filed to recover salvage compensation for saving the anchors which were lost overboard from the barge *Mary Elizabeth*, on the 2d of July, 1856, in the Hudson River, between the Battery and Dey-street. The anchors were grappled up by two men, named Smith and Davidson, who took them to the libelant, and, as he claimed, sold to him their right to salvage. The claimant claimed that Smith and Davidson sold the anchors to libelant fraudulently, and that therefore they all had forfeited all claim to salvage.

Held by the Court—That the weight of evidence is that the salvors sold the anchors and chains to the libelant, and afterwards told the captain of the barge that they knew nothing about them. That this was a misconduct on their part, which forfeited any claim on their part to salvage.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For claimant, Mr. Eschwege.

LIEN—MARITIME LAW.

Benjamin S. Hendrickson vs. The sloop James Gasner.—This was a libel filed to recover the value of sails furnished to the sloop. The libelant is a resident of New-York, and the work was done here, but the sails were furnished to the sloop while she was in New-Jersey, where she was owned.

Held by the Court—That the sloop was domestic to the State of New-Jersey, where the sails were furnished, and there was therefore no lien created in favor of the libelant by the maritime law, [illegible] and as it has not been made to appear that any lien was created by the local law of New-Jersey, libel dismissed with costs.

CASE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The trial of Wemberg & Weeks and Capt. [illegible] is still continued. The testimony for the prosecution was closed to-day. The testimony has not varied materially from that taken in the suit [illegible]. The Court, however, has excluded the testimony of statements made by Capt. [illegible] to the mate Brewer.

The testimony for the defence is commenced. They give evidence to show that the charge of the President was a usual one, that the character of the crew was good, and that the morning after the vessel was seized a man came to Wemberg & Weeks to know if they did not want the informer out of the way, to which Wemberg answered that he would give more to have him [illegible] than to have him go away, and said that the voyage was a legitimate one, and they had nothing to fear in the matter.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Park vs. Hardy.—That part of the motion asking for amendment of order of 12th of November, granted. The rest denied—no costs.

Tatham vs. Fenn.—Motion to set aside attachment granted without costs.

Vinton vs. Lincoln.—Motion denied, with costs.

Lorillard vs. Lorillard.—Report of referee confirmed.

In re Central Park.—Report confirmed.

In re Extension of the Bowery.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

James Houston vs. The Third-Avenue Railroad.—The child of the plaintiff, a little girl of about three years of age, was one day playing in the streets unattended, when it was run over and its leg taken off. The father sued the Company, but it appearing that the child was unattended, the Court dismissed the complaint on the ground that there was negligence in allowing the child to be on the streets without any guardian.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—DEC. 5.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

Alderman Wilson's Trial Postponed—Madame Leon Refused Bail—The Homicide by Italians in Reade-street.

It was understood that Alderman Wilson's trial would be proceeded with yesterday before this court. Crowds of rowdies were in attendance, but the chief Alderman of the 1st Ward, charged with aiding and abetting the bruising, beating and shoulder-hitting fraternity of that Ward, was not brought up for justice. His trial, as was alleged, was postponed till Monday next, in consequence of an understanding between the District-Attorney and Wilson's counsel, Mr. John Graham.

Judge CAPRON remarked that he had been informed that a witness for the prosecution, named Felix Duffy, had been tampered with by agents in the interest of the defence. An order for attachment was therefore issued for said Duffy to give bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance to give testimony on Monday next.

CASE OF MADAME LEON.

Madame Leon, indicted for grand larceny, was called to the bar. Recorder SMITH appeared on the bench to hear the application of her counsel for her admission to bail. The counsel read the certificate of a physician that she was laboring under a dangerous disease, and that her appearance in Court would prove fatal.

The Assistant District-Attorney replied that Madame Leon was a notable character, and that as she had cheated justice on former indictments she ought not to have an opportunity to escape on the present indictment.

Madame's counsel said there was no evidence of her identity.

The Recorder disagreed with the Madame's counsel, as did every other person in Court. Bail refused.

THE ITALIAN HOMICIDE CASE.

The Italians who stabbed an Irishman in Reade-street a month ago were next placed at the bar. Their names were Giovanchino Manfredi and Guiseppe Menotti. The Irishman's name was James Myers.

Catharine Votts deposed that she resided at No. 14 Reade-street, where the offence was committed; there were Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, and even negroes, dwelling there; Antonio Bianchi was the [illegible] keeper; she was present when Myers was stabbed; she lived with Myers, not as his wife, but as his mistress; he was stabbed with a knife by each of the prisoners.

The deposition of Mr. Van Buren, House-Surgeon to the New-York Hospital, was read to the Court. He made the post-mortem examination, and found that the wound penetrated the abdomen and [illegible] the liver. That wound was sufficient to cause death.

Antonio Bianchi, who is in custody for participation in the homicide, was permitted by the Assistant District-Attorney to be placed on the stand for the defence. He charged the first assault on the deceased, and attempted to show that the prisoners stabbed Myers in self-defence.

The jury found a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree against both prisoners. Sentence reserved.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past two weeks only three witnesses have been examined in the Parish will case, Mr. William Youngs, Luther Bradish, and James G. Fisher. Without concluding Mr. Fisher's testimony, the case has been adjourned to the 10th inst. This slow and easy pace we trust is satisfactory to all concerned.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Strong.

Out of a panel of forty only nine Petit Jurors were obtained, and they were discharged.

The case of Lockett and wife against the owners of the *Henry Clay*, was postponed until the January Term.

Calendar for Saturday, Dec. 6.—Nos. [illegible]

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

Francis Vanball, indicted for grand larceny, was placed upon trial, convicted, and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner went on board of the schooner [illegible] Bell, and robbed a sailor of $375.

LITERATURE.

Books of the Week.

[illegible] the close connection among the many [illegible] of the Journalist, is that which re[illegible] him to [illegible] some notice, more or less [illegible], of the New Literary Publications of the Day. It is obviously important for him to keep a record, for the information of his readers, of the issues of the Press, and to make such notes of the character and merits of the publications as will serve in some sort as an index for public use. As the same time the space at command of the daily journal is [illegible] to permit, in terms, it not sufficient for any adequate critical review of all the books that are published. In this dilemma the TIMES proposes to present regularly, in the form of a condensed summary, a record of all the current publications of the week, with as much of criticism as the available space will permit,—reserving for subsequent and more elaborate review those works whose interest and importance may entitle them to it.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Our list of religious books for the week is somewhat extensive, though it embraces no new works of conspicuous interest except perhaps Dr. SPRAGUE'S *Annals of the American Pulpit*, [1] which gives in a condensed form an immense amount of information concerning all the deceased clergymen of any eminence in the United States. Being free from the formality of history or even of elaborate biography, it sketches rapidly the leading incidents in the life of each one of its subjects and appends such anecdotes, incidents and traits of character as the most diligent research has been able to command. One of the most striking and admirable features of the work is found in the Letters from friends or acquaintances of the persons noticed, giving their reminiscences, and opinions of their characters. The book has been compiled with immense industry and with the taste and practical good judgment which would naturally be expected from its distinguished author.....We have also an Exposition of the *Principles and Practices of the Baptists*, [2] from the pen of DR. WAYLAND, who is among the ablest and most eminent clergymen of that denomination, which in this country certainly numbers its full proportion of men of learning and ability. The work is a reprint of articles originally published in the [illegible] of this City, and is designed to give a popular view of the subject which it treats.... *The Doctrine of Baptism* [3] is a controversial book upon the same subject, in which DR. GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, a Presbyterian clergyman of Norfolk, Va., assails the position and principles of the Baptist Church.....A work with the Title of *The Bible in the Workshop*, [4] by Rev. JOHN W. MEARS, presents the friendly teachings of Christianity in regard to Labor, clearly and with the object of winning to the principles of the Christian faith the kindly attention of the laboring classes. ....A very useful and excellent book for popular reading is made up of the various writings of the late DR. ALEXANDER, for the American Tract Society, and now collected under the general title of *Practical Truths*, [5.] The clear common sense, fervent religious spirit, and plain forcible style which distinguished the venerable Doctor, are conspicuous in this collection of his minor, but perhaps not least useful, writings.....EDWARD ARTHUR LITTON, an English curate and Fellow of Oxford, contributes an octavo volume to the literature of the standing controversy between the Romanists and Protestants, in which the matter is discussed with learning and ability, under the title *The Church of Christ*, [6.] ....A more popular book upon the same general subject is given in the form of letters, giving sketches of *Rome, Christian and Papal*, [7] and abounding in revelations of the mysteries of Jesuitism and the Inquisition.....The American Tract Society has published the second volume of its edition of the *Family Bible, with Notes*; [8] and rather a striking indication of the tendency towards the observance of forms in public worship, even by those denominations in which they have been discarded hitherto, is furnished by the publication of a compact and handsome *Book of Public Prayer*, [9] compiled from the authorized formularies and intended for the use of the Presbyterian Church.....We have several volumes of sermons, the first and largest of which is entitled *Cyclopædia of Sermons*, [10] and which gives a skeleton or outline of religious discourses upon a great variety of topics usually introduced into the pulpit, designed apparently for the convenience of ministers who can fill up a sermon more easily than they can write one for themselves. In England, skeleton sermons of this sort are in extensive use. This volume is by DR. BURNS, an English divine....A book of doctrinal discourses, fifty-two in number, entitled *Village Sermons*, [11] by Rev. GEORGE BURDER, is issued by the Tract Society, and two volumes of *Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical*, [12] are published from the manuscripts of the late Professor WM. ARCHER BUTLER, of Dublin University.....A thick octavo volume of *Essays and Reviews*, [13] by CHARLES HODGE, D. D., of the Princeton Theological Seminary, contains a number of very able papers, entirely theological and mainly polemical, originally contributed to the pages of the Princeton *Review*. Dr. HODGE writes with spirit and life, as well as logic and learning, and has added largely to the best controversial literature of the day.....Besides these works we have *Life in Israel*, [14] an attempt, not unsuccessful, to popularize incidents of Hebrew History and sketches of character, by MRS. MARIA T. RICHARDS, who is already known in this field;—*Ishmael and the Church*, [15] by DR. LEWIS CHEESEMAN, which is an attempt to trace through current history the relations of Islamism to Christianity;—*The Believer's Refuge*, [16] a collection of fugitive meditations upon Christ and Heaven, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON; and a delightful little book for children, entitled *Jesus upon Earth*. [17.] Another larger work, adapted to riper minds, published anonymously, is fiction in form but in substance is a conversational argument in support of Revelation against the attacks of Rationalism. It is entitled *The Two Lights*, [18] and is commended by the author to those who, having watched the progress of the assaults upon Christianity, "will see the importance of this contribution to the cause of Truth."

EDUCATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In the department of EDUCATION, several works of considerable interest have been laid upon our table. Foremost among them is *Harper's School History*, [19] a volume prepared with questions and illustrations by JACOB ABBOTT, for the use of schools, and intended to cover the whole period of History, and to furnish all on this subject which need be taught among elementary studies. Mr. ABBOTT'S popularity in this department is wide and well-known. He has few, if any equals, in the skillful adaptation of his writings to the purposes of youthful instruction. The book is neatly printed, and will be a favorite with pupils as well as teachers.....Another little book by the same author, *About Common Things*, [20] will also be a welcome addition to every juvenile library.....A fourth edition of *Gregory's Organic Chemistry* [21] has been issued under the capable editorial supervision of Professor SANDERS, of Cincinnati,—and also a new edition of MAYHEW'S *Means and Ends of Universal Education*, [22] in which, besides many practical suggestions upon the general subject, there is given a great deal of very valuable and interesting detail about the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] has [illegible] in Michigan, and has practical acquaintance with the subject of which he treats. A very pleasant and readable book, called *Studies in The Field and Forest*, [23] by WILSON FLAGG, is made up of descriptive and reflective sketches of the various aspects of nature presented at different seasons and at various spheres of observation. Close study, prompted by warm love of natural objects, is traceable throughout.....Mr. CHARLES LANMAN has made, and published in two octavo volumes, under the general title of *Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British American Provinces*, [24] a collection of his various contributions to the periodical and newspaper literature of the day. Mr. LANMAN has written for many years upon topics of the same general class,—mainly sketches of travel, adventure, sporting and observation. His style is clear and genial, and his essays have enjoyed wide popularity. In a letter which Mr. L. prints in the preface to his book WASHINGTON IRVING tells him that "he seems to have the happy, enjoyable humor of old Izaak Walton," and encourages him to the publication of his writings in a collected form. EDWARD EVERETT echoes the praise and the request. With such indorsers Mr. LANMAN can afford to dispense with such commendation as we might be disposed to bestow.....An English book of travels, in a newer and less accessible region is called *Lake Ngami*, [25] and contains a record of the incidents, experiences and observations of CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON during a four years' tour in the wilds of Southwestern Africa. Though less startling in its narratives of adventure than GORDON CUMMING'S famous hunting history, it is by no means lacking in stir and activity. The style of the book is clear and good and its tone modest and unpretending. ....A handsome book full of quaint and curious information about things that almost every one has forgotten, is entitled *Milledulcia* [26] and is made up from that valuable little English periodical, called *Notes and Queries*. The best and most interesting of the vast variety of curious facts which the original publication digs up from their forgotten graves, are here selected and brought together. There is scarcely any odd or out-of-the-way fancy of which the origin and entire history may not be found here.....Another book of curious information is a *Dictionary of Names*, [27] in which the derivation and meaning of the various christian and family names of the world are given. It is by WILLIAM ARTHUR, and opens a field of a good deal of interest.....Sporting men, and the much larger class who admire fine horses, will be interested in a book called *Morgan Horses*, [28] in which the history and characteristics of this remarkable breed of horses are given, with a great variety of practical directions on the general subject of the management of horses. The author is D. C. LINSLEY, of Middlebury, Vt., the State in which the Morgan horse had its origin.....*The North and the South* [29] is the title of a little volume presenting a statistical view of the condition of the Free and Slave States,—compiled from the returns of the census of 1850, by H. CHASE and C. W. SANBORN. The work doubtless originated in the discussions of the recent political canvass, though such a book, carefully and accurately prepared as this seems to have been, has a permanent interest and value. Although it purports to be merely a statement of facts, without comment or disquisition, its bearing is evident in favor of the progress and prosperity of the Free States.... *Slavery Unmasked* [30] is the title of a book of a different kind, though actually upon the same subject. It professes to give a record of the observations of the author, Rev. PHILO TOWER, during a three years' residence in the South, and exposes what he claims to have seen of the horrors and inhumanities of Slavery. In his preface he states that it was originally written for the columns of a Northern newspaper.....A beautiful little box of books for children, with the descriptive title of *Dickens' Little Folks*, [31] has been finely got up, with illustrations, and issued in six volumes. They are selections from DICKENS' juvenile characters, given in his own language, and detached from the large mass of matter with which they were originally connected.....Our readers will probably recollect the History of his Courtship and its Consequences, with which Mr. HENRY WIKOFF favored and amused the public a little over a year ago;—and they will be glad to learn that he has followed it by another volume of personal gossip,—less *piquant*, perhaps than that, but still by no means lacking in interest and entertainment. Mr. WIKOFF'S new book is entitled *The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist*, and is mainly a recital of his own experiences, observations and conversations, in connection with the English Ministry, the French Court, and the Cabinet at Washington. The narrative itself is not especially stirring, nor are the incidents recorded of startling importance. Mr. W. makes the most of his material, and his personal notices of prominent men are particularly graphic and readable.

NOVELS.

The reading public look, read and wonder at the immense number of novels that our publishers are continually thrusting upon the world; but it is only the few who have been behind the curtain who have any conception of the vast number of novels that are written, and how very small the proportion of those issued is to the great multitude that seek the daylight of print. There are stacks of manuscript novels waiting to be "read," which does not always mean being read; stacks which have been "accepted," and not published, and still larger stacks that have been read and rejected. But the courage and fertility of our novel-writers are unabated, and the seed-time and harvest of this class of literature will continue, at least as long as the human needs amusement. We are, above all other people, a nation of novel-readers; we not only read the indigenous productions of our own authors, but we devour all that come from the teeming brains of the British writers, and translations from the French, German, Danish, Swedish and Italian. The *Westminster Review* has lately had an article on Silly Novels by Silly Women, and a pendant should be written to it on Stupid Novels by Stupid Men. But we have no idea of attempting such a task here.

Our weekly batch of new novels is not so large as it has sometimes been. But it includes a very respectable number of good books of their kind.

The Torch Light, or, Through the Wood, [33] by Mrs. OLCOTT, author of *Isora's Child*, is a very pleasant novel of New-England life, the dominant sentiment being love, as it should be in a woman's novel. Mrs. OLCOTT is an accomplished New-England woman, with whom authorship is an accident; her first adventure in literature, *Isora's Child*, created a most favorable impression, which will be confirmed by her second work. Her narrative style is idiomatic and fluent, her characters sharply defined and natural, and the incidents are interesting, without being improbable. But, above all other qualities which indicate original talent and the requisite genius for novel-writing, she gives us a "commodity of good names," that are new in literature, without inclining to grotesqueness or affectation. We have little doubt of Mrs. OLCOTT'S success in this department of literature.....*Violet; or, the Cross and the Crown*, [34] is, as its name indicates, a semi-religious novel, like the popular predecessors from the pen of the same author, Miss MCINTOSH, who has long since gained her niche in the literary Valhalla of the United States. The story opens with an attempt to describe a scene which a female pen could hardly do justice to. The publishers in their advertisement say it is a "graphic and thrilling description of a wrecking scene [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] beyond the powers of Miss MCINTOSH, who excels in descriptions of quiet and placid domestic scenery; there are but few men whose experiences have qualified them to give a graphic description of such an event as Miss MCINTOSH attempts to place before her reader. If MARGARET FULLER had survived the wreck of the ship in which her own life, and those of her husband and child were lost, she would have been able to give "a thrilling description" of the terrific scene; but the author of *Violet* has clearly never passed through the frightful scenes she attempts to describe. The opening chapter passed, and the story proceeds with increasing interest to the close. It is a pleasant evidence of the friendly relations, which often exist between authors and publishers, that Miss MCINTOSH dedicates her present volume to her former publisher, W. H. APPLETON, of New-York.....*Home and the World*, [35] by the author of *Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe*, may possibly be the production of some feminine man, but it may safely be ranked among the numerous class of silly novels by silly women. Think of a novel commencing with the startling remark that "Truth is often more marvelous than fiction," as though the idea were a new discovery; but if the reader were left in any doubt of the author's originality of invention, it would all be removed by the introduction in the very first chapter of an old negro slave whose name is Uncle Tom. There are, no doubt, plenty of Uncle Toms on Southern plantations, but there can be only one in a novel of Southern life. ...*Duty and Inclination; or, the Orphan Nieces*, [36] by LUCY ELLEN GUERNSEY, is a pleasant semi-religious novel, of purely domestic gossip, the heroine of which marries, as the heroines of religious novels should do, a minister in the last chapter. The merit of Miss GUERNSEY'S novel is in its lively and natural dialogue, and the home-like and familiar sentiment which prevails from the first page to the last.....*Lena Rivers*, by MARY J. HOLMES, [37] ought to be "both good and interesting," for the author assures us that she has endeavored to make it so. And it is so, with a small qualification. The story opens in New-England, and is continued in Kentucky, with very lively and characteristic sketches of scenery and character in both States. We imagine that the novel fate of one of the characters, who "joined the Hebrews, and lost his election by the defeat of the Americans," will be rather puzzling to some future Macaulay who may be diving into our native novels for a picture of cotemporary manners.

We are inclined to believe that *Silverwood, a Book of Memories*, [38] is not by a woman's hand, though it is not altogether manly; the writing has a manly tone, and a closer knowledge of art and manners is apparent than we find in feminine novels. The scene of *Silverwood* is in Virginia, and we are introduced to an Uncle Tom, as a matter of course, for he is to be a principal personage, hereafter, in all novels of Southern life. But in *Silverwood* he has the merit of appearing under a new name, that of Uncle Felix. *Silverwood*, like most American novels, is pervaded by a lofty religious sentiment, which is rather heightened by a copious sprinkling of Biblical names.....*Autumnal Leaves*, by MRS. CHILD, [39] is not, strictly speaking, a novel, but a bunch of novelettes and poems. The greater part of them, we believe, have been published before, but Mrs. CHILD is one of the few authors whose tales may be twice told without losing any of their interest. ....THE *Spuytendeyvil Chronicle* [40] has no author's name on the title page, nor any hint at his antecedents; but we need none to tell us that he is not only a man, but a male man and a New-York man. He must be a young man, of course, or we should have heard of him before. The *Chronicle* is all New-York from the title page to the last word of the last chapter. It is a purely indigenous production, names, character, scenes, humor, motives and all. It is refreshing to look into the pages of a new volume which does not remind you strongly of the one you have just laid down.....*The Puddleford Papers, or Humor of the West*, by H. H. RILEY, [41] and the *Humors of Falconbridge*, by JONATHAN F. KELLEY, [42] are a pair of illustrated volumes of very similar character, though we must in fairness say that the *Puddleford Papers*, though the least bulky of the two, contain the most humor. The *Humors of Falconbridge* is a posthumous collection of the newspaper articles of the author, who has been well known to the readers of the *Spirit of the Times* and similar periodicals, under the name of Falconbridge. As to Puddleford, the author informs us in his preface, that he weighs 160 pounds, which is a pleasant thing to know. It is a proof that his humor has a happy effect on himself.....In *Loomis' Illuminated Classics*, vol. 1, [43] we have a reproduction of *Chanticleer* by CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, which, being a thanksgiving story, is a little out of date. The illuminations and decorations of this initial volume of a new series are extremely beautiful and in an admirable taste.... The only reprint we have among our batch of novels, is an exhumation of Lady MORGAN'S *O'Briens and O'Flahertys*, with annotations by DR. MACKENZIE, [44] who takes the liberty of dedicating it to his countryman, Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. As Lady MORGAN is still a hearty old lady, perhaps she may possibly object to her works being dedicated to promiscuous people without her consent. However, that is no business of ours. We are thankful to the Doctor for giving us a glimpse at a novel which, thirty years ago, created nearly as much sensation in the political circles of England, as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has done in our own day.

POETRY.

If we should ever take a Rip Van Winkleish nap of a hundred years, the first thing that would probably attract our attention upon looking into the morning papers, would be the announcement of a new translation of *Faust*. [45] Translating *Faust* is a chronic passion among scholars who have leisure to follow their inclinations, and the reason why they do it, we have been told often and again, is because *Faust* is untranslatable. Those who cannot comprehend it in German, imagine that it may be rendered more easy of comprehension by translating its mysteries into English. Rev. CHARLES T. BROOKS, a Unitarian clergyman of Newport, who is already favorably known to American scholars, dissenting from the opinion expressed by HAYWARD, that the translator of *Faust* must sacrifice either the metre or the meaning of this renowned poem, has attempted a translation in which he has aimed at the avoidance of either of these sacrifices. And we think that he has succeeded better in giving the English reader an appreciable idea of the *chef d'œuvre* of GOETHE, than any of his predecessors in the same field. The great novelty of Mr. BROOKS' translation is his successful attempt to render the ever-varying metre of the original into English. *Faust*, in the translation of Mr. BROOKS, will give those who are unable to read the original a better idea of the work than can be gained from any criticism, or from any other translation. The style in which the poem is printed is so remarkably good as to demand a separate word of commendation. ....Mr. BOKER comes out with his *Plays and Poems*, [46] collected in two handsome volumes, in a most formidable manner. Half a dozen of the great names among the poets might find room for all their productions in a much smaller space. Mr. BOKER is not only the most prolific and voluminous, but also the most successful of American dramatic writers. There are six dramas in the present collection, five of which have been successful on the stage. But these do [illegible] [illegible] our [illegible] dramatic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the romantic school of poets, and such [illegible] facility of composition that we have no doubt if the demands of the stage were equal to his powers of production, he would rival the great LOPE DE VEGA in his dramatic power.....In the *Conspirator* [47] we have a historical drama, in blank verse, by JAMES [illegible], which gathers interest from the [illegible] of the dramatis personæ, and from the author having given no particular locality to the scene in which it is laid. But the author has left it to the reader to locate the scene in "whatever country an oppressor may be found." As the principal personages are "the King" and "the Prince, nephew of the King," it would hardly do to locate the scene among the Border Ruffians of Kansas, or we might be disposed to find a local habitation for the "conspirators" out there.....The title of *Charicles* [48] by Mr. J. P. QUINCY, author of *Lyteria*, is a rather singular one for so scholarly a writer to adopt, as it is an old one. But we have no disposition to quarrel with him, on that ground. *Charicles* is a purely classical production, or at least an attempt to write a dramatic poem in the manner of the Greek tragedy, on a Latin theme. The incidents of the poem are taken from TACITUS and SUETONIUS, and the principal personage is Tiberius, though it is the name of a physician in his train that affords the title to the poem. It is severely classical and unromantic.....The inspirations of our poets all seem to take the dramatic form. Mr. W. W. LORD gives us *André, a Tragedy in Five Acts*. [49.] The characters are all historical, the incidents as familiar to us as household words, and the style blank verse. For some cause or other the incidents of our Revolutionary history, which so stir the blood in simple prose, lose all their power over the heart and imagination when blank-versed and dramatized.....Mr. GEO. W. CLARK, of Rochester, has given the public a volume of patriotic songs, partly by himself, adapted to popular airs, and accompanied by the musical score, under the general title of the *Harp of Freedom*. [50.] There are some capital good songs in the collection, and the volume will be, or at least ought to be, a very popular one out West, and in those parts of the country where musical resources are not abundant, and those who would have music must make it themselves. Mr. CLARK has also adorned his volume with a nicely-engraved portrait of himself, by which we learn that he is a nice-looking and amiable gentleman.....*The Rural Poetry of the English Language*, [51] by JOSEPH WILLIAM JENKS, M. A., is a large and handsomely-ornamented volume of the most delicious poetry that ever flowed from mortal pen. The selections are well made, and they include, together with the great master-pieces of English verse, many poems on rural subjects, which are less known, but equally well entitled to a place in such a collection.

LAW BOOKS.

Several Law Books of considerable value have been published. The creation and organization of the Court of Claims at Washington, for the purpose of adjudicating claims against the Government, is a matter of a good deal of interest to the legal profession and the public at large, as well as to those whose business brings them into immediate connection with it. JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Esq., of this City, one of the Commissioners to take testimony for this Court, has prepared a volume of *Reports and Digest of Opinions*, [52] delivered by this Court from the time of its organization, which will be a welcome accession to the library of every lawyer. It has been prepared with great care and labor, and embraces the facts as well as the law of the cases to which they relate. The volume also includes a history of the Court, a list of the Commissioners, and a variety of other valuable matter in relation to the Court.....A volume has also been published by the Government at Washington, embracing the *Proceedings of the Commissioners*, for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Great Britian, which has some public interest and importance.....We have also a valuable treatise on the *Powers and Duties of Town and County Officers* [53] in the State of New-York, prepared by AMOS G. HULL, Esq., and designed to supply the class of officers named with a very full and complete summary of their powers and direction as to the performance of their duties. The volume is one which must become indispensable to those for whom it is prepared.... Another volume, the 18th, of *Howard's Reports of Cases*, [54] in the U. S. Supreme Court, has been issued in Boston, continuing the series of Reports included in CURTIS' *Decisions*, of which we have already spoken as presenting in a cheap and convenient form all the cases decided in the Supreme Court down to the close of the year 1855.....A new edition of DUER'S *Constitutional Jurisprudence*, considerably enlarged, has also been published in a handsome octavo: it is a work of established reputation, and is especially adapted to the use of students.

New Publications—Received at the Office of the New-York Daily Times.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

1. Annals of the American Pulpit, or Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of various denominations, from the early settlement of the country to the close of the year 1855; with historical introduction. By William B. Sprague, D. D. Two vols., octavo. New-York: Robert Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway.
2. Notes on the Principles and Practices of the Baptist Churches. By Francis Wayland. New-York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 115 Nassau-street.
3. The Doctrine of Baptism, Scriptural Examinations of the questions respecting: I. The translation of Baptizo; II. The mode of Baptism; III. The subject of Baptism. By Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D. New-York: Chas. Scribner, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
4. The Bible in the Workshop; or, Christianity the friend of Labor. By Rev. John W. Mears. New-York: Chas. Scribner.
5. Practical truths. By Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D. Consisting of his various writings for the American Tract Society. New-York: American Tract Society.
6. The Church of Christ, in its Idea, Attributes, and Ministry; with a particular reference to the controversy on the subject between Romanists and Protestants. By Edward Arthur Litton, M. A. First American Edition. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
7. Rome, Christian and Papal; Sketches of its Religious Monuments and Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, with notices of the Jesuits and the Inquisition. New-York: Harper & Brothers.
8. The Family Bible, with Notes. Vol. II. Psalms to Malachi. New-York: American Tract Society.
9. A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the Authorized Formularies of worship of the Presbyterian Church, as prepared by the Reformers, Calvin, Knox, Bucer and others. New-York: Scribner.
10. Cyclopædia of Sermons; containing sketches of Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Christ, on Christian Missions, on Scripture Characters and Incidents; on Subjects appropriate for the Sick Room, Family Reading, and Village Worship, and some special occasions. By Jabez Burns, D. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
11. Village Sermons; Or, Fifty-two Plain and Short Discourses on the Principal Doctrines of the Gospel. By Rev. George Burder. New-York: American Tract Society.
12. Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical. By Rev. Wm. Archer Butler, M. A. Two volumes, post-octavo. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan.
13. Essays and Reviews. By Charles Hodge, D. D. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway.
14. Life in Israel; Or, Portraitures of Hebrew Character. By Maria T. Richards. New-York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.
15. Ishmael and the Church. By Lewis Cheeseman, D. D. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan.
16. The Believer's Refuge; Or, Meditations on Christ and Heaven. By Rev. Joseph P. Thompson. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
17. Jesus upon Earth; Or, The Story of His Birth, Life, Death and Resurrection. Designed for Children. New-York: Charles Scribner.
18. The Two Lights, by the Author of "Struggles for Life." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

EDUCATIONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Harper's School History; Narrative of the general course of History from the earliest periods to the establishment of the American Constitution. With Questions and Illustrations by Jacob Abbott. New-York: Harper and Brothers.
20. About Common Things. By Jacob Abbott. New-York: Harpers.
21. Handbook of Organic Chemistry. For the use of Students. By William Gregory, M. D., F. R. S. E. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co., Nos. 51 and 53 John-street.
22. The Means and Ends of Universal Education. By Ira Mayhew, A. M. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
23. Studies in the Field and Forest. By Wilson Flagg. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
24. Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British American Provinces. By Charles Lanman. Two volumes octavo. Philadelphia: John W. Moore.
25. Lake Ngami; Or, Explorations and Discoveries during Four Years' Wanderings in the Wilds of Southwestern Africa. By Charles John Andersson. With Illustrations. New-York: Dix, Edwards & Co., No. 321 Broadway.
26. Milledulcia: A Thousand Pleasant Things, selected from "Notes and Queries." New-York: G. P. Putnam & Co.
27. An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names. With an Essay on their Derivation and Import. By William Arthur, M. A. New-York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.
28. Morgan Horses: A Premium Essay on the Origin, History and Characteristics of this remarkable American Breed of Horses. By D. C. Linsley. New-York: C. M. Saxton & Co., No. 140 Fulton-street.
29. The North and the South: A Statistical View of the Condition of the Free and Slave States. By Henry Chase, A. M., and Charles W. Sanborn, A. M. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.
30. Slavery Unmasked; Being a Truthful Narrative of a Three Years' Residence and Journeying in Eleven Southern States. To which is added, The Invasion of Kansas, including the last chapter of her wrongs. By Rev. Philo Tower. Rochester: E. Darrow & Brother.
31. Dickens' Little Folks; A Series of Beautiful Juveniles selected from Dickens' Works in his own language. With Illustrations by Darley. Six volumes, 18mo. New-York: Redfield.
32. The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist. By Henry Wikoff, author of "My Courtship and its Consequences." New-York: W. F. Fetridge & Co., Publishers, Harper's Buildings, Franklin-square.

NOVELS.

33. The Torchlight; or, Through the Wood. By Harriet A. Olcott. New-York: Derby & Jackson.
34. Violet; or, The Cross and the Crown. By M. J. McIntosh. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co.
35. Home and the World. By the author of "Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe." New-York: D. Appleton & Co.
36. Duty and Inclination; or, the Orphan Nieces. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph.
37. Lena Rivers. By Mary J. Holmes. New-York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.
38. Silverwood; A Book of Memories. New-York: Derby & Jackson, No. 119 Nassau-street.
39. Autumnal Leaves: Tales and Sketches in Prose and Rhyme. By L. Maria Child. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.
40. The Spuytenduyvel Chronicle. New-York: Livermore & Rudd, No. 310 Broadway.
41. The Puddleford Papers; Or, Humors of the West. By H. H. Riley. New-York: Derby & Jackson.
42. The Humors of Falconbridge: A Collection of Humors and Everyday Scenes. By Jonathan F. Kelly. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.
43. Chanticleer. By Cornelius Mathews. New-York: Brown, Loomis & Co., No. 15 Dutch-street.
44. The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys: A National Tale. By Lady Morgan. Annotated by R. Shelton Mackenzie. Two volumes, 12mo. New-York: Redfield.
45. Faust: Translated by Charles T. Brooks. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.
46. Plays and Poems. By George H. Boker. Two volumes, 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.
47. The Conspirator; a Drama. New-York: Pudney & Russell.
48. Charicles; A Dramatic Poem. By the Author of Lyteria. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.
49. Andre; A Tragedy in five acts. By W. W. Lord. New-York: Charles Scribner.
50. The Harp of Freedom. By George W. Clark. New-York: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.
51. The Rural Poetry of the English Language. By Joseph William Jenks, M. A. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co.

LAW BOOKS.

52. Court of Claims. Reports and Digest of Opinions delivered since the organization of the Court. By John C. Devereux, Counsellor-at-Law. New-York: Banks, Gould & Co., No. 144 Nassau-street.
53. A Treatise on the Powers and Duties other than Judicial of Town and County Officers in the State of New-York; with an Appendix of Precedents, designed for the use of those officers and the legal profession. By Amos G. Hull, Counsellor-at-Law. Albany: W. C. Little & Co.
54. Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States. December Term, 1855. By Benjamin C. Howard. Vol. XVIII. Boston: Little Brown & Co.

SUNDRIES.

The Young Lady's Guide to the Harmonious Development of Character. By Harvey Newcomb. New-York: M. W. Dodd, No. 5 Chambers-st.

Jachin and Boaz; Or, an Authentic Key to the Door of Freemasonry: To which is added, Masonry Dissected. By Samuel Prichard. New-York: William Gowans.

The Institutes of English Grammar, Methodically Arranged. By Goold Brown. New-York: S. S. & W. Wood, No. 389 Broadway.

Poetic Readings for Schools and Families; With an Introduction by J. L. Comstock, M. D. New-York: M. W. Dodd.

Directories for 1856-7. By H. Wilson; Newburg, Elmira and Hudson. One volume each. Newburg: H. S. Banks, No. 30 Water-street. Elmira: C. Prewick, No. 1 Water-street. Hudson: P. S. Wynkoop, No. 264 Warren-street. New-York: H. Wilson, No. 373 Broadway.

The First Lines of English Grammar. By Goold Brown. New-York: S. S. & W. Wood, No. 389 Broadway.

Cost of our Fortifications.

Annexed are the estimates of the appropriations necessary for fortifications and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain	$50,000
Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Maine	30,000
Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass	10,000
Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston	30,000
Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island	15,000
Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York	30,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New-York	150,000
Fort Delaware, on Delaware River	200,000
Fort Carroll, Baltimore, Maryland	150,000
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia	100,000
Fort Sumpter, Charleston, South Carolina	100,000
Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia	25,000
Fort Clinch, Cumberland Sound, Florida	75,000
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida	33,000
Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Mobile, Ala	100,000
Proctor's Landing, Lake Borgne, Louisiana	15,000
Fort Livingston, Grand Terre Island, Barrataria Bay, Louisiana	20,000
Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida	200,000
Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida	200,000
Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, California	200,000
Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California	350,000
Fort Hamilton, New-York	10,000
Fort Lafayette, New-York	10,000
Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, New-York	5,000
Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York	14,000
Additional land site of Fort Tompkins	42,800
Modification of Fort Madison, Annapolis, Maryland	20,000
For Artesian Well at Fort Monroe	10,000
Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia	15,000
Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida	15,000
Fort St. Phillip, Mississippi River, Louisiana	25,000
Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana	7,000
Lower Dupre, Bayou Dupre, Louisiana	12,000
Contingent expenses of fortifications	30,000
Repairs and alterations of barracks	10,000
Construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in the existing fortifications of important harbors	100,000
Total	$2,541,800

The estimates also include the following:

Navy Yard at New-York	$74,891
Magazine at New-York	12,910
Marine Barracks at Brooklyn	96,000
Stevens' War Steamer at Hoboken	86,718
Suppression of the Slave-trade	8,000
Restoring first-class light-house near Great West Bay, N. Y.	20,2[illegible]
Iron pile Beacon on southern part of Romer Shoal, N. Y.	25,000
First-class light-house at Barnegat, New-Jersey	40,000
For improvements at the Springfield Armory	68,685
Armory at Harper's Ferry	34,970

IMPORTANT TO BETTING MEN.—The Supreme Courts of Ohio and South Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the stakeholder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money over to the winner. This decision of the Court is destined to effect an entire revolution in the betting world.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*. NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is fairly supplied, and is quiet, yet prices are unchanged. Pearls, $6; Pots, $7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow were sold at 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are generally in fair supply and demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—Privately, business is restricted and prices are hardly sustained. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. By auction, out of 4,100 bags Rio, there were purchased only 1,994 bags at from 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Owners withdrew about 2,200 bags,—being reluctant to sell them at such rates, which show a slight reduction from the current figures at the previous public sale.

COPPER—Is in limited request at old quotations.

COTTON—The inquiry for this commodity is also limited; prices, however, are unaltered.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FISH—Remain quite dull and heavy, at former irregular rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and buoyant, especially for good common and medium qualities, which are most needed. The sales reported since our last embrace about 12,350 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 [illegible]
Straight State	6 35@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 40@ 6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]@ 7 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is in fair request, and is held with more firmness. Superfine to extra commands $6 50@$7 75 [illegible] [illegible] bbls. changed hands [illegible]. Southern is [illegible] and steady. The transactions since our last [illegible] about 2,800 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for Fine to Superfine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Buckwheat Flour is [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, but [illegible] [illegible] prices; this circumstance impedes [illegible]

[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are salable and steady, with a very moderate quantity available to purchasers.

HOPS—New continue steady and in [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] for common to very choice, ℔ lb. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible] sold at [illegible], usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—[illegible] ℔ M.

LEAD—Is sparingly sought after at former quotations.

LEATHER—The market is pretty brisk, and prices are well supported for domestic tanned sole, the supply of which is quite limited.

[illegible]—[illegible] in moderate request, at uniform rates; [illegible] for Common and $1 [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are still very limited at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, [illegible]; Porto Rico, 55c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, [illegible]; and Clayed Cuba, 45c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in light stock and request, mainly at [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is quoted at [illegible] ℔ gallon, with a moderate inquiry. No remarkable change has occurred in Tar or Rosin.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are less freely offered at previously quoted rates, but the demand is tame, pending the receipt of later advices from the Pacific Fleet. Olive is selling to a fair extent at full prices. Linseed attracts very little attention, though it can still be had at 85c.@86c. according to quality, ℔ gallon. Lard oil has not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavier,—[illegible] [illegible] about prices. Small sales have been reported at $19@$19 [illegible] for old Mess; $19 [illegible]@$19 [illegible] for new do.; and $17 [illegible]@$17 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs range from 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand at irregular rates. Bacon is in lively request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm at from 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to prime, mostly here, at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess; $9 50@$11 50 for repacked do.; and $13@$14 for new Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $[illegible] ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quite at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is quite active and buoyant at 11c.@23c. for Ohio; 12c.@20c. for common to very good State; and 24c.@28c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been [illegible] [illegible] of common to choice, sold at from $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is moderate and prices are essentially unchanged.

SEEDS—Are quiet and inactive.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 200 boxes Castile at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in pretty good request, but prices show no improvement.

SUGARS—The market is firm, yet transactions are reported of only about 375 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars exhibit considerable steadiness, partly for shipment, at the reduced quotations previously published.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. Prime were purchased at yesterday's rates.

TEAS—Are in rather better request, at well supported prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of about 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at from 33½c.@35c. ℔ gallon, indicating a further improvement.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the Arabia's mails there was very little disposition to enter into new engagements. The accommodation was ample, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@[illegible] ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@[illegible] ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@[illegible]; Tobacco, 30s.@35s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list comprises of prominent houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery, [illegible], Fringes, Gimps, [illegible], Ladies' Dress [illegible], Goods, and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT & BROS., [illegible]

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible] Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, [illegible]

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) [illegible]

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Son,) No. 251 Broadway, one door from 12th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand [illegible] C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 239 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, [illegible] Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c. No. 263 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD, [illegible] Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Courtland-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.

EATON & FOLSOM, (late [illegible] of H. Tower & Co.,) No. 262 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)..... [illegible]

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FURS.

HARLEY,

No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane,

Has the best assortment of

FINE FURS

IN THE CITY,

And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF

FINE MINK ARTICLES,

AT HARLEY'S,

No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,

[illegible]

Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.

[illegible] this season. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT, for ladies and misses, [illegible] Misses and children's beavers, in all their varieties; [illegible] newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1857.

GOLD PENS in great variety.

English, French and American

LETTER PAPERS.

Artists' Fluid and Copying INKS.

WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 43 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. [illegible]

DIARIES FOR 1857—FOR SALE TO THE trade at the lowest rates, all kinds of account books made to order. SUMRILL & BROTHER, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 13[illegible] William-st., New-York.

CITY BANKS—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. [illegible] Beaver-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Building.)

BALLS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, [illegible] aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] TILES FOR VESTIBULES [illegible]

[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.
The WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] TWO DOLLARS a year [illegible]
The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer [illegible]
[illegible]
Office, No. 138 Nassau-st. [illegible]
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for Europe.

We publish this morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship [illegible], which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price Six cents each.

[illegible] A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

Democratic Dictators.

There are some things in this world which can be [illegible] some which cannot be endured. When an elected President of a Democratic Republic chooses to recognize party obligations and sectional preferences, in the discharge of his Executive functions, we think that he is untrue to his trust, and we protest against the practice as at once unjust and indecent. But we can bear with an evil which does not assume the proportions of an outrage.

When the leaders of one political party out of many, in a free State, assume to themselves all the intelligence, and to their followers all the virtue of the nation, we lament their equal lack of perception and of patriotism; but we can afford to put up with an arrogance which stops short of insolence and assumption. But when an elected President of the United States, and the leaders of a great party in this Republic combine to denounce every State which refuses them a majority of its votes, as a hot-bed of treason, and to deny to every citizen who opposes their policy the consideration, both public and private, which is due to his station and his character, we think that matters have reached a point at which "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." And this point of the issue between President PIERCE and the leaders of the Democratic Party on the one side, and those States and citizens of the Confederation whose action has arrayed them in opposition to the policy of the Administration, and the doctrines of the Democracy on the other, has now been fairly reached.

It has long been customary for the members of the dominant party at Washington to assume a style and tone in dealing with the arguments, and in replying to the rhetoric of their opponents, which would not ill become the functionaries of a despotic Government in their intercourse with suspected rebels. It has long been impossible for any man to aspire to a high official position in the National Government who had ever taken strong ground in opposition to the principles of that Sectional Southern party within a party by which the policy of the Democratic leaders has been mainly shaped and moulded. But it is a new feature in the political relations of this country, that the Supreme Executive should make his public messages to the National Legislature the vehicle of the most insulting aspersions upon the motives and the character of a majority of his fellow-citizens. It is a new feature in the party warfare of this country that the members of a party which has won a constitutional victory at the polls, should use such language in speaking of their opponents as would only be justified in the mouths of men who had forcibly wrested the liberties of their country from the grasp of seditious conspirators.

When the States General of France legally convened and assembled, dared to debate the propositions submitted to them by the ministers of LOUIS XIV., the young King, aspiring to despotic dignity, presented himself before them with dirty boots and whip in hand, and ordered them to disperse.

The attitude taken up by President PIERCE in his last Message to Congress, though a caricature and a sufficiently ridiculous caricature of this proceeding, cannot be suffered to pass unrebuked, for the old Ovidian rule, "*Obsta principiis*," "resist the beginning of evil," must not be lost sight of because those beginnings are pitiful and paltry.

In every State of this Union in which the Republican Party has won a majority of votes, at the recent election, that majority has been won by constitutional means, and beneath a banner inscribed with constitutional principles. The men who have been returned to Congress by the Republican Party represent a large proportion of the most intelligent and powerful constituencies in the United States. Under any just theory and reasonable practice of Constitutional Government, the representatives of such a party, if not conciliated in the policy of their opponents, would at least be [illegible] to with respect, and treated with consideration.

Under the actual government of the United States by our Democratic Dictators, the representatives of the party to which they belong are to be dealt with as the Normans dealt with the Saxons, or the Spaniards with the Aztecs. They are not merely to be ignored—they are also to be insulted; they are not colleagues with whom counsel is to be taken, but dangerous disorganizers, who are to be hectored into submission, and dragooned into decency.

The beginning of these things is not of yesterday; but those who are too indolent or too indifferent to look back to their origin, may at least be induced to look forward to their consequences. If we are prepared to surrender, one by one, the safeguards alike of our honor and of our interests in the Confederation, we can afford to look on quietly upon the dictatorial and unequal administration of the National Government. If we mean to be, and to continue, the equal members of an orderly Republic, it is time that we should at least begin to consider whether nothing can be done to arrest the steady downward drift of all these insolences and usurpations.

We copy from the London Times a letter from an American in London, written in anticipation of the result of our Presidential election, and containing a curiously accurate prediction of the issue. The writer, who signs himself a Pennsylvanian, expresses the fullest confidence that all the Southern States, with the exception of Maryland—Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana will cast their votes for Mr. BUCHANAN. The result shows the remarkable accuracy of the prediction. These are precisely the votes by which Mr. BUCHANAN has been elected.

The writer makes some other predictions which we hope may prove to be equally well founded. He predicts that, instead of following in the footsteps of Mr. PIERCE, acting upon the principles of the Ostend Manifesto, and submitting to the dictation and control of the South, President BUCHANAN will pursue a conciliatory and conservative course—securing the rights of all sections and parties, and avoiding all extremes in his Administration both of foreign and domestic affairs. He bases this judgment upon his opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN's character, his experience of his past action and the necessities of his position. If he had foreseen the tremendous strength which the Republican Party has developed in the Free States, he might have added its moral force to the considerations which must influence Mr. BUCHANAN in his administration of the Government.

The writer in question makes a remark, which is true and important,—not only in connection with the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, but with the general course of our Government. It is that the conservative, reflecting, and most cultivated portion of our people have more influence upon *the Administration*, than they have upon the *election*—of a President. This is, unquestionably, true;—and it affords another ground of hope that the new *régime* may be less disastrous to the country than has been feared.

The Martyred Simms.

We knew what the result would be, when Mr. SIMMS' letter declining to deliver any more lectures to us should reach South Carolina; and so, too, did Mr. SIMMS. He left us, wearing, not the victorious wreaths which he might have won, but a bogus martyr's crown, which he preferred instead. South Carolina will do anything for SIMMS, to show her sympathy, but listen to his lectures. But the people of the South are not a lecture-going people. The Charleston *Mercury* gives the first indignant echo to Mr. SIMMS' letter. That paper says:

"It has been held as an offence against Northern pride, to vindicate the truth of history in regard to the part which this State acted in the great drama of the Revolution; a period, one would suppose, far enough back to save it from the violent passions of present politics. It appears, however, that it is not so. It appears that South Carolina, in the spirit of Northern justice, is to be maligned through all past time, and that the partisans of 'Uncle Tom' BEECHER will not admit that there ever has rested a single ray of honest light upon her soil."

Of course the *Mercury*, as well as Mr. SIMMS, knows that this is all bosh, and that not a word was anywhere uttered against Mr. SIMMS, and that he was treated with the utmost consideration. In this City, where he made his last effort, it is very true that the people did not show any hankering after his lectures, because there were greater attractions elsewhere at the same price, on the nights when he held forth; but the only disrespect shown to him was by staying away. The *Mercury* says:

"He had profuse invitations, from all manner of clubs and literary societies, but such was the studied hostility manifested by the Press, and the public opinion which goads the Press, that he thought it only justice to himself and the cause he represents, to forego any further hostile demonstrations. He has, at least, succeeded in an important point: that the most distinguished Southern lecturer, taking up the most popular topics in the history of his section of the country, cannot be listened to with patience by a population that has been fed by the slanders and misrepresentations of an Abolition Press."

We wonder that the *Mercury* did not see the strange inconsistency between the first and last part of its statement; between the "profuse invitations from all manner of Clubs and Literary Societies," and the alleged hostility of both press and people at the North. The truth of the matter seems to be that Mr. SIMMS was eager to seize the first plausible opportunity that offered to return to his friends a persecuted individual, and a martyr to his devotion to the South.

Congress.

Nothing important was done in Congress yesterday. The Republicans were beaten, so far as they went, on the WHITFIELD case,—Mr. GROW's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which his right to a seat was denied being lost—Ayes 108, Noes 111. But the House got no further. The question of reconsidering was not taken up,—the members proceeding to draw for seats.

The Senate was not in session.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ELECTION IN EUROPE.—We observe, from our files by the *Arago*, that, at the time she left Havre, on the 19th ult., the election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency of the United States was known in most of the principal European cities. As the impression has prevailed abroad that Mr. BUCHANAN was the representative of American Fillibusterism in general, and the head and front of the Ostend Manifesto Doctrine in particular, our readers may be curious to learn in what light his election is regarded on the other side of the Atlantic. We therefore print in this morning's issue several articles from British and French journals on the subject. These writers, on the whole, instead of elucidating the questions they profess to discuss, will rather befog their readers by their dogmatic and irrational conclusions. The London *Times*, for example, taking its tone from that of party journals in this country before the election, expects that the new administration will persevere in the course, and will follow out with even greater violence the domestic policy of Mr. PIERCE. Now, the very arguments which the *Times* uses to support its expectations are such as indicate an opposite conclusion. The immense vote cast for Col. FREMONT—the great probability (as the *Times* says) that this triumph is the last that the South is destined to obtain—and, above all, the utter disrepute into which the Pierce Administration has fallen—will be so many beacons to the incoming Government to warn it from the rocks and shoals upon which its predecessors perished, and will, if wise counsels prevail, insure a moderation that could not otherwise have been anticipated. In regard to the expected foreign policy of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, both the *Times* and the Paris *Patrie* (an article from which paper we translate) take more sensible grounds, [illegible] enough to believe that, with the inauguration of the new *régime*, a general fillibustering enterprise will be set on foot. These journals should know by this time that Ostend Manifestoism is not indorsed by the American people, and that without such indorsement it has not the value of a pin's point. The conclusions to which the *Times* at length arrives are amusing, from their self-complacency; and we are gratified to know that the leading British journal will never allow its private objections to Mr. BUCHANAN's professions or principles to prevent it "from dealing with respect and candor with the acts of the Chief Magistrate of a great, a friendly, and a kindred nation."

READING AND WRITING VERSUS EDUCATION.—The Edinburgh *Review*, in a recent article on political parties in the United States, asserts that not one in twenty of the adult white population of Virginia can either read or write. This accusation has roused the choler of the Richmond *Enquirer*, which pronounces it a calumny, and maintains that all free Virginians—nay all free Southerners—save only a *small* portion, can both read and write. Whether they can, or cannot, however, is of no importance in the estimation of our cotemporary. Even though all citizens south of Mason and Dixon's Line have not acquired these accomplishments, yet all, says the *Enquirer*, are "far very far more intellectual, moral, and well informed than European laborers ever were, or ever possibly can be." Nor is this all. Not only are the freemen of the South superior to European laborers in these respects, but they are, according to the Richmond luminary, more intellectual, more moral, and are better informed, in proportion to their *ignorance* of the said accomplishments.

The ideas of the *Enquirer* touching those great instruments of learning and civilization are indeed somewhat paradoxical. Because the blind bard of Scio did not know his letters, and yet composed those immortal poems—the "Iliad" and "Odyssey,"—because one of PLATO's sophists maintains in argument that the invention of letters diminished human intellectuality—our Virginian oracle deems reading and writing useless, and would cast alphabets and education to the dogs! Reading and writing are, in the opinion of this journal, "probably the *worst* means of acquiring knowledge and wisdom!" The time employed in their acquisition, it asserts to be so much precious time lost, for it prevents, in the most impressible period of life, the enlargement of the mind from observation and experience!

Nor does our Richmond philanthropist confine itself to lamenting over the precious time which is lost in acquiring this elementary education. It sorrows also because of the evils that spring from its acquisition. Ordinary people in general read, it seems, only for low stimulation and excitement. Their studies never extend beyond MURRELL's murders, GREELEY's paper, and DICKENS' novels—never extend to the Bible, or BACON, or LOCKE, and hence this enlightened newspaper concludes that all the fruits of this kind of education are altogether evil continually. But if GREELEY's paper, or DICKENS' novels, or even MURRELL's murders, can keep a man, after his day's labor, from the *groggery* or the *gambling house*, will not *good* have been *achieved*, and *evil averted*, the opinion of the Richmond *Enquirer* to the contrary notwithstanding?

Such are some of our Richmond cotemporary's paradoxes on the subject of education. Did they proceed from any other party than the member of a profession which would have *no existence* were reading and writing out of fashion, we should be less astonished and startled than we are.

NOVEL VIEWS FROM KANSAS.—A private letter from a gentleman who has been traveling in Kansas, published in the *Evening Post*, says that the settlers there are confident that Kansas will be a Free State—that the Pro-Slavery borderers can make occasional forays, but not settlements, and that the tide of emigration which sets in from the Free States, and promises to be very large in the Spring, will certainly secure the State to Freedom. He also says that many of the leading men there, and those who have gone from the East in charge of funds for the relief of the settlers, have turned speculators and are putting the money to a very different use from what was anticipated. He does not relish the Vermont appropriation, says it is not needed and will corrupt the settlers more than it will help them.

It is not easy to say how much truth, and how much prejudice there may be in these statements. But they come from a quarter, and are of a character which entitles them to consideration.

CITY POST-OFFICE.—Our telegraphic correspondence this morning states that the President has decided upon purchasing the Brick Church property, as the site for a City Post-Office, at the price of $450,000, provided a good title can be obtained. This matter is not likely to cause any embarrassment, inasmuch as for all *public* uses the title to the property was complete without the intervention of the City authorities.

Our own opinion has been repeatedly and emphatically expressed that this is not the best location for a City Post-Office. We regard it, however, as infinitely better than the present Post-Office building, or the Canal-street Catholic Church, which were the only places in serious competition with it.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—We have received a note from Mr. T. F. MEAGHER, inquiring whether, by an expression used in a recent paragraph in the TIMES, we intended to charge that he had, at any time, "broken his parole." Certainly not. We did not suppose that the language used conveyed any such meaning, or, indeed, expressed any opinion upon that point. Although the paragraph in which it occurred was written under the provocation of a very offensive personal article in Mr. MEAGHER's paper, the *Irish News*, it was not intended to transcend the ordinary limits and proprieties of newspaper controversy, or to cast any reproach upon the personal character of Mr. MEAGHER.

THE BOOK TRADE OF BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.—Mr. GOODRICH, in his "Recollections," estimates the book business of New-York at six millions of dollars, and that of Boston at two and a half millions. The Boston *Atlas* thinks that the trade of New-York is under-estimated half a million, while that of Boston is put fifty per cent. too low. The book trade has [illegible] outgrown [illegible] calculations. The report of the Boston Board of Trade for 1856 gives the book trade of Boston for that year at five and a half millions. It has been estimated that the book business of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston is very nearly the same in amount in each city. Mr. GOODRICH estimates the entire book business of the Union at sixteen millions of dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A series of brief and very sensible resolutions has been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature—denouncing, as injurious to the State, the "continual agitation of abstract theories," such as the re-opening of the Slave trade, and declaring it to be the true policy of the people of South Carolina to devote their energies to the reform of internal abuses, and the development of her internal resources. This is practical and wise. Would that it might be acted upon by the people to whom it is addressed.

THE BAKER TRIAL.—This trial was closed yesterday, and the case was given to the Jury, after a charge from Judge PEABODY rather favorable to the prisoner. Up to the time of going to press the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

RECALLED.—It is stated that Mr. WHEELER, our Minister at Central America, has been recalled by the President for having recognized the Nicaraguan Government. It is rather hard to be thus punished for following the example of the President himself.

SETTLED.—It is now asserted very positively that Mrs. GRANVILLE WHITE *is* the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, and that "Miss Mulock" is simply a *nomme de plume* adopted by her. We hope this has been satisfactorily established.

THE NEW ADMININISTRATION.

Effect of the Message at Washington—Mr. Buchanan's Policy—Consternation of the Cliques.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1856.

Mail time crowded me so closely yesterday that I was compelled to omit retailing to you the comments which people make upon the President's Message. "There were giants in the olden time, but we are all pigmies now," remarked to me, day before yesterday, one of the shrewdest correspondents of one of the ablest of your New-York journals. He is a Democrat of the Jackson stamp; but he owned that he had blushed for very shame on perusing the wretched tissue of special pleading that constitutes the greater part of the Cushing-composed, Pierce-adopted document, which is to be the last manifesto of a disgraceful Administration. The statesman is everywhere sunk in the second-rate Concord lawyer; and, by a fatuous fatality, the reader is inevitably reminded of every blunder of the Federal Government during the past four years. The very excuses which are made, in the Message, for their commission, expose them. How spitefully REEDER and SHANNON are ignored! How lamely, impotently, and cringingly, acknowledged Missouri ruffianism is made out to be chivalry, while the Kansas-aid schemes are stigmatized as the most atrocious of treasons! What garbling of facts! What suppression of horrible truths! What trembling *leakages* of pusillanimity, betraying what it was intended most carefully to conceal! I have taken pains to throw myself in the way of Southern Senators and Members of the House; but I assure you, upon my honor, that I have not been able to find an approving voice, an apologetic re-echo, for the miserable Executive Valedictory, which was presented to Congress on Tuesday last.

There are multitudinous rumors respecting the Cabinet; but I think I have told you all that need be said at present. None of the members of the Pierce Cabinet will be retained; nor will HUNTER or WISE accept place; nor will New-York be represented; nor will fire-eaterism or fillibusterism be countenanced; nor will cliquism, of any color or shade, be listened to or favored. *Not an individual living has, as yet, been made the confidant of Mr. Buchanan's intentions regarding the future.* Flashes of truth occasionally appear from Wheatland, in the shape of assertions of independence from the President elect, and declarations of loyal adhesion to broad national principles, but details are carefully avoided. *There have been many repudiations, but no committals.* Local officials will be permitted to remain intact until their term of office expires. When that period arrives, *every man* will be replaced—not on the principle of decapitation, but of "rotation of office." Thus, in New-York, neither Mr. REDFIELD, nor Mr. COCHRANE, nor Mr. BRODHEAD, nor Mr. FOWLER, will be interfered with, in their respective places, until the fullness of time shall come—then, however, there will be a clean sweep. The names of their successors are so little imagined, even by the most "knowing ones," that several persons, who have been at Wheatland, have owned up to coming away with a flea in their ear, and to having explicit assurance from the President elect, that he had not reflected, and would not be induced to reflect upon the subject of his appointments in New-York, before the month of February next. He intimated, however, that *cliques would be treated with due contempt, and that the representatives of the Democratic rank and file would alone be consulted in making up his mind what it would be proper to do.* Perhaps, also, those have been specified whom he considered as belonging to the two classes of cliques and regular organization; but, upon this point, I do not think proper, just now, to enlarge.

I have promised to give you, one of these days, a list of all the applicants, for various offices, belonging to your City. I will do so very soon; but it may be wise to wait a week or so, until the excitement produced by my former communications shall have subsided. The letters of "Junius," if the stories I hear are true, were scarcely ascribed to more authors than my plain, matter-of-fact and *irrefutable* lucubrations have been. Poor, pitiful SICKLES, notwithstanding the universality of his inventive talents, has not been able to get beyond the Surveyor as instigator, and one of his bottle-holders as perpetrator, of the exposures of his intrigues. He owes me thanks, that I have raised him to the dignity of *contempt and ridicule*. Publicity of any kind, gives an indorsement to his notoriety, for which gratitude is due; but I should be sorry to share any claim I have upon his notice, with either JOHN COCHRANE or his *fidus Achates*. Bad men, as well as good men, are public property; and, in dealing with the former as well as the latter category of individuals, I shall say not one syllable which I am not able, if necessity urges, to prove abundantly—even if I have to go into the history of the petty sessions and quashed indictments. I have done with none of the 4,600. WALKER, SCHELL, MCKEON, SANDERS, FOWLER, SICKLES, &c., are none of them, yet, "rifled of all their sweets;" but "*nil temere, nil timide, sed omnia consilio et virtute.*"

The New-York State Library.

A new catalogue of the State Library at Albany has just been published by the State authorities. Two volumes are already issued,—one a thick octavo of 987 pages, giving the catalogue of the General Library, and the other of 400 pages, embracing a list of the works in the Law Library. A third volume will be published, containing a catalogue of the manuscripts, engravings, coins, &c.

The State Library is rapidly increasing in size, value and utility. It now embraces 43,694 volumes, of which 30,611, including 144 volumes of manuscripts, are in the General Library and 13,083 in the Law Library. This is an increase of 20,369 volumes in five years,—an increase arising from purchases made by appropriations of the Legislature, volumes received in exchange from other countries, and donations. Some very valuable collections of manuscripts, including the papers of Gov. GEORGE CLINTON and Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, have been given to the Library.

The Law Library of this State has the reputation of being one of the most valuable and complete in the United States.

The preparation of this Catalogue has been a work of great labor. It has been faithfully and skillfully done,—mainly we believe by Mr. HENRY A. HOMES, one of the Assistant Librarians.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE LAWN,
THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE LAWN,
THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE LAWN,
THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE LAWN,
GRAINS, GRASSES, ROOT CROPS,
GRAINS, GRASSES, ROOT CROPS,
GRAINS, GRASSES, ROOT CROPS,
GRAINS, GRASSES, ROOT CROPS,
FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES,
FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES,
FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES,
FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES,
CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES,
CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES,
CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES,
CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES,

IN SHORT, EVERYTHING RELATING TO SOIL CULTURE IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, IS ABLY TREATED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF THE VERY BEST PRACTICAL, RELIABLE WRITERS, WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED TO CONTRIBUTE REGULARLY TO THE PAGES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. A SUCCESS BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT HAS PLACED THIS JOURNAL ON A FOOTING NEVER BEFORE ENJOYED BY ANY SIMILAR PUBLICATION.

(6,000 NEW Subscribers have just been added to its subscription list, and the daily accessions count hundreds.)

VOLUME XVI WILL BEGIN JANUARY, 1857. EVERY MONTHLY NUMBER WILL CONTAIN 24 DOUBLE QUARTO PAGES, OF THE VERY BEST INFORMATION FOR ALL CLASSES INTERESTED IN THE CULTURE OF A FARM OR A GARDEN, OR A SMALL VILLAGE OR CITY PLOT.

The *Agriculturist* is not a rehash of odds and ends, gathered from the journals of the day, but nearly all its articles are ORIGINAL, and the very best that can be obtained from those *practically* and thoroughly acquainted with the topics whereof they write.

THE ARTICLES ARE ALL WRITTEN, IN A PLAIN, FAMILIAR STYLE, AND ARE NOT THE EFFUSIONS OF THEORISTS, BUT OF PRACTICAL MEN, WHO SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE.

The unlooked-for success of the past year has stimulated the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist* to put forth greatly increased efforts for the next volume, and to this end he has secured, at a large cost, the services of over a dozen of the best informed men in the country, in the different departments of field culture, gardening, fruit culture, care of animals, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL OFFER.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR 1857, THAT IS, FOR VOL. XVI, (IF SENDING IN SOON,) WILL RECEIVE THE NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER NUMBERS OF 1856, GRATIS.
(SEE CONTENTS BELOW.)

This offer was made in November, and was immediately embraced by several thousand persons, who have been so well pleased with the numbers thus received that they are now sending in the names of their friends and neighbors by scores. This was the object aimed at by the publisher, and the plan has succeeded so well that extra editions of those numbers have been prepared, and are now ready for those calling for them.

TERMS, (BY MAIL.)
$1 A YEAR, (OR 14 MONTHS, *NOW*.)
If delivered in New-York, (in wrappers) $1 12 a year, (or 14 months, *now*.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

P. S.—The American Agriculturist will be a fine present for citizens to send to their country friends. Hundreds of persons in this City are now doing so. Every arrival of the paper is to the recipient a remembrancer of the giver.

AGRICULTURIST, FOR NOVEMBER, 1856.
PART OF CONTENTS.

WORK FOR THE MONTH—A beautiful, instructive article.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for November.
BEES—Good hints on Wintering.
CELERY—Keeping in Winter.
CORN-PUDDING—First-rate.
CORN STALKS—Value and manner of feeding.
EDITOR'S FARM NOTES, or Gleanings among practical men. Full of good hints.
EXHIBITIONS, Agricultural?—A large cut, giving a cutting satire upon the recent "Horse Races," called "Agricultural Fairs."
FALL PLOWING & SPADING—Valuable, and why so.
FARMERS' CLUBS—Importance, mode of conducting, &c.
FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS—Important thoughts on their comparative education.
FLOWER GARDEN—Winter treatment.
HALLOWELL, Me., Farming.
GRAPES UNDER GLASS—Will they pay?—Answered.
GRAPES—The Concord, &c.
ICE-HOUSES—How built cheap.
LIGHTNING RODS—Good Hints.
MANURES—Sundry hints.
MICE AMONG THE APPLE TREES—What is to be done?
PEAR CULTURE—Chapter I. A long, valuable article for the inexperienced, by one of the best Growers.
PEARS—Dwarf trees. Winter treatment.
POTATOES—How to Winter.
ROOT CROPS—Winter storing.
SALT MARSHES—Two excellent Articles, describing method of reclaiming, value, &c.
SHADE TREES—Valuable directions for transplanting; a description of the best in private grounds, streets and parks.
SHEEP—How to Winter.
SORGHUM SACCHARUM, or Chinese Sugar Cane—one of the most promising new plants in the country. Seed to be distributed free to subscribers.
STONE WALLS AND FENCES—How to build, and how to prevent falling in Winter.
TIM BUNKER AT THE FAIR—Amusing and instructive.
—Also, a variety of shorter articles, Notices, &c.

AGRICULTURIST FOR DECEMBER, 1856.
PART OF CONTENTS.

WORK FOR THE MONTH—valuable, instructive chapter.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER—In Field, Orchard, Kitchen and Flower Gardens, Orchard and Nursery, Green and Hot-Houses, interspersed with many valuable hints and directions. This is a special feature of THE AGRICULTURIST. The Calendar lays one's work out before him, and materially aids and systematizes his plans.
BLOOD as a manure.
COWS—On Milk-fever.
DIOSCOREA—(Chinese Potato)—A very amusing Picture, showing up (without words) some of the absurd claims for this plant.
FARM NOTES—By S. W.
FARMER'S RAINY-DAY RAMBLE; Or, How my neighbor Thomas makes money at farming, gets time to read the Papers—and about sundry other things.
FRUIT—Extravagant prices.
FUCHSIAS—Winter care.
GARDENS—Small; what can do.
GOATS—Cashmere, Illus.
HORSES—Original Morgan.
HORSES—Several topics.
ICE-HOUSES—How to fill.
HORSE-RACING AT FAIRS.
MANURES—A long article showing up the various Superphosphates, Guanos, &c., palmed off upon the community.
MICE AND FRUIT TREES—A variety of articles.
MILKING BY MACHINERY.
NEW PLANTS—Described.
PEAR CULTURE—By Dr. L. E. B., Chap. II.; valuable.
PEARS—Winter keeping.
POTATOES—Black Mercer.
POULTRY—Winter care.
SALSIFY—Winter treatment.
SEED DISTRIBUTION.
SUGAR CANE (New Chinese)—Further facts in its favor, &c. (All subscribers to THE AGRICULTURIST desiring the seed, and sending a postpaid envelope redirected to themselves, will receive 100 to 200 seeds *free*, Jan. 15.)
TIM BUNKER, Home-racing.
WYANDOT CORN—Merits and de-merits.
And a variety of shorter articles on sundry topics.

FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The most choice selection just received from Europe at H. S. ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway. These goods have been selected by Mr. Rogers in person, and comprise every variety of [illegible] lets and other ornaments, Papier Maché Desks, Jewel-Cases, Work-Boxes, Ladies' Reticules, Traveling Bags, &c., with the most extensive variety of articles in China, glass, bronze, terra cotta, Parian ware, &c. Also, every article for the toilet, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c. All imported and sold at prices lower than ever before offered in this market. H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

Thanks to the Press, that ignorance may be rare,
And all the people know where cheapest Carpets are;
The latest styles! most beautiful! in fine,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S—Bowery, ninety-nine.

[illegible]

The Mercantile Mutual [illegible] years, [illegible] and having now a large and desirable Business, the Trustees are desirous of giving to the [illegible] of the Company and its present condition (which has been investigated by a Committee of this Board) [illegible] prove a profitable investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock will be received on and after Monday, the 1st of December, 1856, at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.
Published by direction of the Board of Trustees.
ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, [illegible] and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.
CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 503 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 85 Front-st. in this City.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

GRANITE HALL, NO. 133 FULTON-ST.—A VISIT to this well-known Repository, as the Times would call it, of Winter Clothing, is one of the most judicious steps a man can take, especially if he is a family man. Fifty per cent. is saved, for they wear well, fit well, and are cheap.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in saying that the Wilder Patent Salamander Safe, after being exposed for 36 hours to an intense heat, at the burning of our Warehouse, corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st., delivered up our Books, Papers and Bills of Exchange and Money, in a *perfectly legible condition*.
THOMPSON & HUNTER.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1856.

Still further victories for the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The Books, Bonds and other valuable Papers of Mr. H. Herrick were preserved uninjured in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, at the great fire in [illegible] on the [illegible]
Also, at the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL-ST. on the same day, the Books, Papers, Money, &c., of Messrs. O'Sullivan & Payne were preserved in another of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, at the [illegible]
The credit of both the above Safes is claimed by Mr. C. Herring, on the ground that the above [illegible] this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe under a license from Mr. Wilder, which *has long since expired*.
A full assortment of the above Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted Free From Dampness, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, for sale at No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE.
From the Daily Standard, [illegible] Nov. 26, 1856.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.—One of Herring's Fire-Proof Safes, sold by D. E. & S. P. Gere, of this city, passed through the ordeal of a severe fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate [illegible] proves:
SALINA, Nov. 13, 1856.
Messrs. D. E. & S. P. Gere, [illegible]
This is to certify, that the Safe of S. C. Herring & Co. which was bought of you Oct. 2, was located at the great fire which occurred here on [illegible] and that the Safe [illegible] heat, and was not removed until [illegible] having remained in the fire [illegible] out the contents in a good state [illegible] paper on which this is written [illegible] said safe.
AVERY & EVANS.
The public are invited to call, examine and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible] and other patented Safes. For sale by S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHINA, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PARIAN AND PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, having determined to make an entire clearance of [illegible] present stock previous to [illegible] the principal portion at cost.
The goods have been selected in Europe this season with the greatest care, and comprise an unequaled assortment of the following articles:
Plain and decorated French China dining services.
Plain and decorated French China dessert services.
Plain and decorated French China tea services.
French gilt bronze and marble clocks, from $8 to $500.
French bronze statuettes, candelabras, &c.
Parian statuary, vases, pitchers, &c.
Silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, cake baskets, &c.
Elegant French China vases, from $6 25 to $150 per pair.
French, English and American chandeliers.
Plain, cut and Bohemian glass ware.
Plumbers' basins, and an immense variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
They will be arranged, ready for sale on Monday, Dec. 1, with the price of every article marked in plain figures, and no deviation therefrom can be made.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
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THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be held in the Collegiate Church, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. On this occasion the Annual Report will be presented, and the Officers, Elective Members, and Advisory Committee, chosen for the ensuing year. Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, Rev. CHAS. F. [illegible], and Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, [illegible] to address the meeting, it is expected to be one of unusual interest. The members of the Association, and the public generally, (including ladies,) are invited to attend. No collection taken up. By order of the Board.

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R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.—THE undersigned cordially invite all City Temperance Organizations, friends of temperance, and the public in general, to a grand Union Temperance meeting, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., for a revival of the cause and preparation for the Winter Campaign. The best of speakers will address the meeting in behalf of the American Temperance Union. WM. E. DODGE, of the City Alliance; [illegible] of the Sons of Temperance; [illegible] G. W. P., of the Lady Snow Union; [illegible] [illegible] JAMES B. ALLEN, [illegible]

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Those members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, who have not received their tickets for the Lectures of 1856, are informed that they can procure them on application to the Librarian, Mr. WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, at the Society's Rooms, No. 472 Broadway. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 472 Broadway.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, [illegible]

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Members are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No. [illegible] Bowery, for the purpose of electing officers of the Union for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested.

By order, WM. L. STURBS, President.

R. D. DAGG, Recording Secretary.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP.—MR. WM. OLAND BOURNE will, by request, deliver a lecture upon the subject of The Missionary Ship, on SABBATH EVENING, 7th inst., in the Springst. Church, [illegible] at 7½ o'clock. Dr. FERRIS and Rev. Mr. [illegible] of Staten Island, are expected to be present. Singing by the children.

THOMAS PAINE.—THOSE WHO DESIRE TO participate in the preliminary arrangements for the [illegible] anniversary of the birth-day of [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend a meeting in the Free-Enquirers' Library Association, Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on SUNDAY next, [illegible] at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GILBERT WHITE [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER BASE BALL CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock. As business of importance is to be brought before the meeting, a full attendance is desired.

R. H. BROTHERSON, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS [illegible] a situation to go South (or in this City.) [illegible] references. Address C. S. G., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] a thorough meat and pastry cook [illegible] can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE LADY, a situation as domestic housekeeper in a family [illegible] Reference to her present employer. [illegible] Address HOME, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A [illegible] as cook and laundress [illegible] Apply at her present place [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A [illegible] who understands her business [illegible] best of City reference. Call [illegible] between 20th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND IN A fancy store or to sew on dresses or plain sewing in a [illegible] by a young lady. Brooklyn preferred. Address a note to HART at this office.

WANTED—WE WILL GUARANTEE TO ANY person, in any town, $1,000 a year, in a light and respectable business. Particulars [illegible] sent on receipt of [illegible] postage stamps. H. GEORGEFIELD & CO., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged lady of stirring active disposition, is wanted to take charge of an establishment in the country. To the [illegible] a permanent home, with satisfactory remuneration, will be insured. Address, with references, [illegible] Office.

[illegible] MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. [illegible] Broadway—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of [illegible] Security required.

AGENTS WANTED—TO OBTAIN ADVERTISEMENTS for a new and popular work. Apply to J. DISTURNELL, No. [illegible]-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THREE GOOD STEREOTYPERS, [illegible] Cambridge, Mass. Apply to EVERETT & SMITH, No. [illegible] Gate No. 2 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A MIDdle aged Protestant gentleman, French or German, [illegible] in the above languages, with music, (vocal and instrumental.) To a good scholar, capable of taking the charge of the English branches also, a pleasant home and a liberal salary will be given. Address, with references, to B. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as visiting governess to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address M. T., Union-square Post-Office.

MUSIC—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED AS teacher of music, wishes a situation in a first-class institution. City reference given. Address Box No. 3, [illegible] Post-Office.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 28 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 13 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a party of adults [illegible] rooms on the second floor, with full board, will be required. Persons of respectability residing in a modern and well furnished house in a desirable neighborhood, will address HOPE, Union-square Post-Office. Private boarding-houses need not address.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishes for himself partial and for his wife full board, in a quiet, respectable (English preferred) private family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Location must be in the best part of the city. E. S., Letter-box No. 1953, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR WALL-ST. ferry—A pleasant room on second floor, lighted with gas, may be had by either one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks.

TO LET—SUITES OF FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to let, in a central location, and near Broadway. For particulars apply at No. 14 Bond-st.

NO. 61 BLEECKER-STREET—FOUR DOORS west of Broadway—a furnished bedroom to let for single gentlemen, on reasonable terms.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. [illegible] assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 300 Broadway. From the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical Book-keeper, qualifies students for business in a superior practical manner. One [illegible] cent for book-keeping will be [illegible] on Monday. Apply this day.

WARWICK INSTITUTE—WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 22 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—NOS. 18 AND 20 4th-av., (opposite Cooper Institute.) French class on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock P.M., under the charge of M. REUTER. Terms moderate.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 27th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, 273 10th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 157 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M., for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER LAST A letter was mailed at Albany, directed to B. J. Lazenby, Esq., Secretary of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia, containing the following described notes, drawn by the subscribers, which have not reached their destination. The public are therefore warned against receiving or negotiating them, as they will not be paid by us:
No. 587, dated Oct. 18, 1856, at 6 months, $442.
No. [illegible], dated Nov. 1, 1856, at 6 months, $1,560.
No. [illegible], dated Nov. 1, 1856, at 6 months, $1,500.
No. [illegible], dated Nov. 1, 1856, at 6 months, $1,520.
W. & J. TREADWELL, PERRY & NORTON. Albany, Dec. 4, 1856.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING IN PASSING through 14th-st. by 4th-av. to East 16th-st., one Florentine Mosaic Pin and two hair bracelets, one a serpent, the other with a gold clasp set with pearls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 16 West 14th-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, IN a 5th-av. omnibus, or in West 17th-st. between the 5th and 6th aves., a black thread lace veil. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 13 Clinton-place.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED in the best manner, and warranted for one year, at less than usual price. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS FOR SALE at retail, at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS FOR SALE very low, at wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

BREAKFAST CRUMBS—ABOUT STEP. GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. [illegible] 3d-av., corner of 13th-st. He is selling [illegible] for one shilling.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICES. LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRONZES. From the Vieille Montagne Company, Paris. WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 36 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, 30 cases of BRONZES, comprising a great variety of articles of taste, adapted to the coming holiday season. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is invited to this sale, the goods having been selected with great care, expressly for this market, and it is believed will prove the most attractive sale of the kind ever made in this country. Every lot will be sold without reserve.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. NEW Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st. Great sale of English line engravings, by order of the London Publishers, THIS DAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. In this fine collection will be found the choicest works of the following eminent artists: Landseer, Turner, Hogarth, Wilkie, Ansdell, Frank Stone, Herring, Sidney Cooper and others. Also the new picture by Harvey, Columbus discovering America. Proofs of the Marriage and Coronation of Queen Victoria, Proofs of Night and Morning, by Landseer; The Feed and Hail, Trial of Russell, Landscapes, Historical, Devotional and Miscellaneous subjects. All superb and choice prints, and excel anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Gentlemen desirous of completing their portfolios will find this an opportunity seldom met with. The goods will be on exhibition *Friday. The attention of the* trade is invited, the entire stock will be sold by order of the London Publishers and will be positive. Also, the entire catalogue of Great Racing and Hunting prints by Herring and Ackermann. Connoisseurs attend. Catalogues describing each print can be had on application at the office.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st. Handsome Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets; elegant carved rosewood suites, consisting of sofas, tete-a-tete, arm chairs, sewing do., parlor do. in brocatelle and hair-cloth do.; rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables, rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror backs, elegant ormolu gas chandeliers, 3, 6 and 4 lights each, do. hall lanterns, elegant lace and brocatelle curtains and fixtures, black walnut and mahogany bookcases, office and counting-house desks, elegant Japanese, Chinese and China vases, China dinner and tea sets, silver plated ware, cutlery, &c., rosewood, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, quilts, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.
CEDAR-STREET AND TRINITY-PLACE PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, at 12 o'clock, those valuable lots of ground situated on and next to the southwesterly corner of Cedar-st. and Trinity-place, comprising the whole, upwards of 101 feet on Cedar-st. and 69 feet 7 inches on Trinity-place. The proximity of this property to those great thoroughfares, Broadway and Greenwich-st. (being but 200 feet distant from the one, and 100 from the other,) its accessibility from either of the rivers and Wall-st., and its availability for any business requiring a location in the heart of the business portion of the City, render it exceedingly valuable. Sale positive; title perfect, and terms easy. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, the extensive stock of salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting of rich and plain cabinet furniture, elegant rosewood parlor and bedroom suites, counting-house and dining-room furniture, mahogany, black walnut, oak, &c., desks, tables, bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, extension tables, &c.; a large variety of Havana cigars; ladies and gentlemen's jewelry, consisting of rings, breastpins, cameo brooches, gold pens, pencils, perfumery, &c.; will also be sold without reserve, two elegant toned (rosewood) pianofortes: they must be sold at 12 M. Housekeepers and those going to housekeeping will certainly be suited, and find great bargains by calling.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
BY GERARD & BETTS.—MONDAY, Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 349 Front-st., at Wilson's Saw Mill, near Jackson-st.
SAW-MILL MACHINERY, &c.—1 circular saw table, with 11-inch saw and mandril; 2 do. do., with 22-inch do. do.; 3 do. do., with 18, 14 and 11-inch saw; 1 scroll do., 130 feet belting, 1 small bung machine, 1 small rotary plane, 1 two-inch and 1 one-inch shaft with pullies; together with various lots of bolts, rings, wrenches, pullies, shafts, tools, utensils, &c., &c., appertaining to a saw mill. The whole in good running order, and can be seen on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE—THIS DAY, (SATURday,) at 10 A. M., at No. 108 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, the contents of the house, embracing the furniture of 20 rooms; in the parlors are one rosewood suite in crimson and maroon brocatel, etagere, centre, side and sofa tables, curtains, mantel ornaments, &c., Brussels carpets, &c.; also rosewood pianoforte, made by T. Gilbert & Co. Dealers and others wishing to purchase will please take notice that the goods must be removed as fast as sold.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Platt-st., by order of the Assignee, an entire stock of English and American hardware, &c. Also, the whole of the fixtures and office furniture, safes, &c. Also, the lease of the store, having two years to run from 1st of May next. Terms cash, in current funds, on delivery of the goods. Catalogues now ready.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
FURS, ROBES, &c.—THIS MORNING, (SATurday,) at 10½ o'clock, SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at No. 81 Nassau-st., one hundred and fifty sets of ladies' manufactured furs, comprising stone marten, mink, sable, and other fine furs, all in a fine state of preservation, and will be positively sold without reserve.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STOVES, KITCHEN WARE, &C.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) all the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., contained in the said store, consisting of parlor, hall and cooking stoves, furnaces, ranges, tin ware, Britannia ware, stove pipe, fire brick, &c., &c. Also the lease of the said store and dwelling-house for three years from the 1st May next, the said store being a valuable location for business.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON 26TH-ST., near Lexington-av., and 2 on the south side of 28th-st., near Madison-av., all 3 stories high, basements, Croton water, gas, and in good order.
Also, a first-class, brown stone, 3-story and high basement house on 27th-st., near Lexington-av. The house has all the modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of block; house 25 feet by 62.
Also, the brown stone 3-story and high basement house No. 79 West 31st-st.
All the above houses will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x46 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner. P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The premises No. 732 Broadway, directly opposite the New-York Hotel. The store, basement and sub-cellar is 198 feet deep. The second floor is in one room of the same depth, and is one of the finest rooms on Broadway. Suitable for club, lecture or library.
Also, 4 suites of rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen's lodgings. Will be rented together or separate.
Also, the second floor of No. 539 Broadway, in one room, suitable for a merchant tailor, milliner or most any respectable business.
Also, very fine large rooms on the third and fourth floors, suitable for either business or gentlemen's lodgings. Inquire of JNO. G. WYMAN, No. 530 Broadway.

CHEAP RENTS.—HOUSE IN DEAN-ST., Brooklyn, at $450; several elegant and commodious cottages at East New-York, rents from $200 to $600, or will be sold on easy terms of payment; also a garden farm, 20 acres, at $400. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 186 Broadway.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av. FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO. [illegible] Broadway, 26 by 130 feet deep, running to the alley from Reade-st., and forming an L on that street. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET—AT No. 181 BROADWAY, TWO FRONT rooms. Inquire of BENZ & ELML, 10 Maiden-lane.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS IN ORANGE, SULLIVAN, ROCKLAND and other counties; one 97½ acres, $700; one 75 acres, $600; one 248 acres, $1,000; one 440 acres, good buildings and sawmill, $2,000, $800 cash; one 150 acres, $650; one 290 acres, good water power in village, $2,800; the wood on it will sell for $3,500, the best place in the States for a grist, lath and sawmill; good place for a store and country boarding-house; three extra good farms, 100 acres each, 35 acres improved, good buildings, $2,000; one 40 acres, $350; one 111 acres, $750; one 1,300 acres, with tannery and fine water-power, $5,000; 50 others in every direction cheap. Also 50, 100 or 5,000 acres of unimproved land for sale or exchange. Coal, wood, staves, hoop poles, &c., will be taken in exchange for some of the above property. Coal lands, Georgia pine lands, fine land in Tennessee and Virginia, also all the Western States; country seats, village and city property; one great farm, 190 acres, at Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., $4,000; $2,000 cash, balance ten years. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 37 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Patronage solicited to the real estate business. Please reserve this advertisement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 240 acres, on the Hudson River; price $20,000; unincumbered. Also, an elegant country seat at Flushing; ample buildings, with 22 acres. Apply to C. R. MILLER & Co., 186 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 98 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens [illegible]. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at 4s per £. Address TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE (excluding Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six *months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice,* 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Lawrence,	Gardiner G. Howland,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Ludlow,	[illegible]
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	[illegible]
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	[illegible]
[illegible]	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.—WE PAY PARTICular attention to transactions in Commercial paper, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper, and in fact all other known in our market to be first-class, is always in demand at our office at current rates. GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn. Refer to MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York, or to any Bank in Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE SACKETS HARBOR AND SARATOGA R. R. Co., No. 24 William-st., Dec. 3, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers for one million of dollars of the bonds of this Company, that the second installment of 5 per cent. will be payable on the 10th day of December to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. Per order of the Board. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RAPIDAN MINING COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, ROOM NO. 29.—The Annual meeting of stockholders in this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, A. M., when an election for Trustees for the ensuing year will take place. JAMES E. PLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COUNTRY BANKS, AND OTHERS wishing to purchase first-class paper, will find at our office at all times a large assortment from which to select. Lists of paper giving full particulars will be sent to parties who express a desire to receive them. GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. New-York, Nov. 26, 1856.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Dec. 3, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10f,'55-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d22,'54-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE SENIOR PARTner of a well-known jobbing house, wishing to retire from business on the 1st of January next, the junior desires to make arrangements with some party having from $40,000 to $50,000, to continue the business as active or special partner. The house was established about ten years since, and has been very successful. Address Box No. 4,558 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CIGAR STORE, BROADway, doing large cash business, price $150; also old established upholstery business, 3d-av., $300; also, superior established daguerreian gallery, Avenue D, $800; also, splendid barber shop, Leonard-st., price $100; also, splendid eating house, Greenwich-st., price $250; also, superior butcher shop, 10th-st., price $1,300. Apply No. 112 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

TO GRANITE CUTTERS.—A VERY FINE opportunity is now offered to one or more practical Granite Cutters (having an aggregate capital of about $1,500) to purchase an old-established and remunerative business. To one or more industrious men this business presents rare inducements. Address, with name and residence, MECHANIC, Boyd's City Post-Office.

$1,000.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A book, periodical and toy store, now doing a good business, corner house, and rent can be made free by letting the present proprietor desk room. Payment cash, real estate, or any good security. Address L. O. C., Times office.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for these railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. [illegible] No. 51 Green-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. The reputation acquired by this truly invaluable medicine is so extended as to be highly esteemed in Dyspepsia, Bilious complaints, General Debility, and the various internal disorders to which it affords speedy and lasting relief. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English *physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction* of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses,* as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease—he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old-established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 evenings. G. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it twists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus, the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill *stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception.* Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. RALPH.—OFFICES, NO. 648 HOUSTON-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases. Consultations confidential. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 869 Post-Office. Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., successfully treated.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

BLOOD PURIFIED.—AT THE OFFICE OF Dr. H. K. ROOT & CO., No. 512 Broadway, may be obtained a sure remedy for purifying the blood from scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches, sores, ulcers, and all impurities of the blood from whatever cause. This is an old, well-established and reliable medicine of great virtue and efficacy as a blood purifier. See account of hundreds of remarkable cures in the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, a work by Dr. H. K. ROOT.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on certain diseases. The victims of quackery may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Recent diseases cured in a few days. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness treated on scientific principles. N. B.—The most honorable secrecy observed, and charges extremely moderate.

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—DR. BENTON will lecture and give a variety of amusing and astonishing experiments at Onderdonk Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., on SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 8. Admittance 12½ cents. Office for application for disease, No. 477 Broadway.

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 448 Broadway.

YOU SAY THIS THING AND THAT thing will cure the dyspepsia, but I say, CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific is the greatest thing out.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,900 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.
For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.
The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—[illegible] ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11......1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25......1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9......1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23......1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6......1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20......1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3......1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17......1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1......1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15......1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29......1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12......1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26......1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10......1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Dec. 10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin....................$130
Second Cabin....................75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock, A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., *(from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont* for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Middletown and intermediate stations. [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. [illegible] and Buffalo, and [illegible]
The Above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:20, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 3:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against ROBERT ROMAINE, [illegible] deceased, [illegible] Ann Nichols, Hannah [illegible] Rebecca J. [illegible] Olmstead, Francis Olmstead and Benjamin [illegible] Devisees of said Benjamin Romaine, deceased. The said Ann Nichols being the wife of Charles Nichols, and [illegible] Nesmith, wife of John P. Nesmith, also, Defendants.—Summons—For Relief on Supplementary Bill of Complaint. To ROBERT ROMAINE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the supplemental complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said supplemental complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.
W. H. ANTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the claim of AARON SUTTON to certain moneys awarded to Unknown Owners for land embraced within the limits of Central Park in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, that the said AARON SUTTON will apply to one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at Chambers in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the money *awarded by the Commissioners* of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the matter of the opening of Central Park in the City of New-York, to Unknown Owners of and for all those twenty-nine lots laid down and designated on "Damage Maps of Central Park, Northern Division," made by said Commissioners, by the numbers 22, 20, 21, 23 and 24, in block 790; numbers 29 and 31 in block 795; numbers 23, 26 and 40 in block 797; numbers 26, 27, 28, 30, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, in block 796; number 41 in block 796; and numbers 34, 35, 36, 38 and 40 in block 784.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1856.
O'BRIEN & HIGENBOTAM, Attorneys for Claimant.
n25-law6wS*

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 20, 1856.
MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.
s27-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of IRA PEREGO, No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1856.
CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix.
o11-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 39 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 17, 1856.
o18-law6m* PETER KAUTH, Administrator.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated Manufactory, at wholesale prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 6-octave Pianos, Melodeons, and Harmoniums for rent, rent allowed if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved Pianos, [illegible] Manufactory Nos. [illegible] between [illegible] avs. Salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange. CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 26 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:
Lump [illegible]
Steamboat [illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces [illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates [illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c. [illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c. [illegible]
Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING Peach Orchard, of a quality second to none in the market, and White Ash, adapted to the range and furnace, which he offers at the lowest market price from yard; 50 cents per ton less from the boat; also, for sale, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel. HENRY REEVE, Cor. Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

COAL—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, [illegible] stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at the lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 26th-st.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be fitted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth. Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPES FOR BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of December 1856, at the office of the undersigned, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, for the cast iron pipes, branches and other castings required for the distribution of water in the City of Brooklyn.
Plans, specifications and all information can be had at the office of the Nassau Water Company, at any time as above, after the 15th inst.
H. S. WELLS & CO., Contractors.
No. 3 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1856.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad Company have removed their office to No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—CLARK & JESUP HAVE REMOVED to their new offices, No. 44 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place.
EDWARD J. COOK,
JOHN J. WICKS.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. EDWARD PRIME, Jr., has, this day, been admitted as partner in our house. PRIME & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., near Grace Church, [illegible]
Second edition now ready.
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 86 Ann-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE [illegible] of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible] Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

[illegible]

The Seventh Presbyterian Church of this City, [illegible]

[illegible]

Activity of the Slave-Trade.

We learn by conversation with a gentleman lately returned from the Coast of Africa, that while near the mouth of the Congo, he learned from good authority that there were thirty vessels, principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, along the [illegible] of that river waiting human cargoes. [illegible] ... humanity are safe from observation by vessels of war outside; they have confederates upon the lookout near the mouth of the river to warn of the vicinity of national vessels, and when the Coast is clear they select a dark night and a fair wind and escape clear of the land. It is said the English Government have a steamer on the Coast, and that a certain Yankee Captain with a fast brig amuses himself in sailing round her upon a wind; that what is wanted is an American steamer, capable of sailing fourteen miles an hour, with such a vessel our informant agrees to pay for every slave which Portuguese or Yankees can steal from that part of the coast.

That Gore Lot.

The Councilmen Committee on Streets met yesterday, J. N. Phillips, (president in prospective,) in the chair, for the purpose of hearing parties with reference to the purchase by the City of a Gore lot in Canal-street, bounded by Canal, Walker, Centre and Baxter-streets. Petitioners in favor of its purchase state the said gore of land is covered with miserable shanties, some of which are leased out and occupied as houses of prostitution, and are in the hands of parties not likely to make improvement for several years to come, and, if improved, would be of very little value for business purposes. They, on the other hand, state that the gore, if improved, would greatly improve the appearance of the City in that particular locality.

The petitioners do not own property in the vicinity, while the remonstrants own nearly all the property in question. The probability is that the prayer of the petitioners will not be granted.

Children Abandoned.

About 7¼ on Thursday evening, a male child, about four months old, was found at the basement of Mr. Lowrie's house, No. 1 West Thirty-first-street. It was consigned to the care of the Alms-House Governors.

The body of a still-born child was found Thursday afternoon in an open lot in Forty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Corporation Counselor Busteed goes to Savannah to-day, seeking better health. His absence will not be long enough to interfere with the duties of the office.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met last evening, the President B. [illegible] in the Chair.

LAST WINTER'S SNOW IN THE STREETS.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Comptroller to present to the Board at its next meeting a detailed statement of the amounts received for the sale of [illegible] ... of the year 1855, stating as far as can be ascertained the amount received monthly and the prices per load; also the amount paid for street-cleaning each year [illegible] ... removal of snow and ice from Broadway; also the cost of removing by the load, and in total, for rubbish and ashes. The following resolution was referred: That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be required to present to the Board at its next meeting the number of loads of street-manure and garbage removed from the City, monthly, since Jan. 1, 1855, or from the time the work has been done by the department under the suspension of the contract in each Ward, and also state the price paid for the removal of rubbish and ashes, and the price and total sum received [illegible]

[illegible] were brought up. After which the Board went into Committee of the Whole upon the [illegible], Councilman Hoguet in the Chair.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON POLICEMEN AND OTHERS.

A bill of $160 was brought up for medical services to a policeman.

Councilman Taylor took occasion to denounce the system. The police surgeons were well paid, but these things were of continual occurrence, and the [illegible] was serious. He lashed the authorities—no man had any right to possess property unless protected by law. It well taxed. The condition of property-owners was anything but enviable. Councilman Warren [illegible] an amendment, proposed that all such demands should be deducted from the regular pay of the police surgeons. The report was [illegible] ... amount of $160 is demanded by four medical men.

Councilman Taylor had no doubt but that the bills referred to by the Committee on Police were right enough, but what he complained of was this—the Surgeons received $[illegible] a year each, and it was for this salary was only for examining policemen, not for attending them when sick or for accidents in station-houses. When that happened, these surgeons were not to be found, or would not attend, and other medical men had to be paid for doing the duty which the public naturally expected from the police surgeons.

Councilman Van Buren submitted that [illegible] ought to be sent to the Police Surgeons for [illegible].

Councilman Swan was glad this debate [illegible] Legislation at Albany had over-ridden [illegible] medical bills of great number and [illegible] brought in from time to time to be [illegible] Councilman was very severe on [illegible] hoped the Police Surgeons would [illegible] for these amounts.

Councilman Van Buren [illegible] services. $2,000 per annum [illegible] and it was not in a spirit of [illegible] the amendment. [illegible] ... Another bill of the same kind was referred, on motion, to the Committee on Streets.

OFFICIAL GEWGAWS.

On motion that staves of office, insignia, revised statutes, &c., &c., be supplied to each member of the Common Council for 1857, Councilman Swan wished to limit the donation to new members. Councilmen under the Charter had no authority, not even as Policemen out of the Council-room. These things were cumbersome and useless. Motion lost.

The report of the Committee on Markets, to whom was referred the communication of the Comptroller, being brought up, recommending the purchase of a block in the Eighteenth Ward, the property of W. B. Lowber, for the sum of $190,000, for the purposes of a new market, Councilman Taylor opposed the measure at some length, explaining why, as a member of the Committee, he could not conscientiously sign it. He was in favor of a market on the East and another on the West side of the City, but this, located between two gas houses, was the very worst location that could be selected. Besides, the land was not worth half the money. Councilman Baker supported these objections. The people of the Eighteenth Ward did not want a market there, and no streets there were paved. Councilman Swan opposed the measure because of its hasty character. Made special order for next Wednesday evening.

On the proposal to recommend the donation of $2,000 for the publication of a new system of embossed music for the blind, Councilman Brady opposed, but unsuccessfully.

The rest of the proceedings in Committee were of no immediate interest. Several matters were advanced a stage or ordered to a third reading. At 9 o'clock the Committee rose, the house confirmed all their recommendations after some unsuccessful opposition, and after sitting nearly five hours the Board adjourned until Monday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Affray at the Astor-House.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, a difficulty occurred in the Astor-House Exchange, between James R. Lewis and Charles Bernard. It appears that Bernard had been drinking pretty freely, and made use of language towards Mr. Lewis which the latter excepted to and published his exception by knocking the former down. He jumped upon him, too, with his heavy boots, thereby inflicting such injuries that Bernard was taken up insensible. Medical aid was immediately administered to the injured man. Lewis was arrested, taken to the Tombs, and locked up by Justice Connolly.

BULLY NELSON—A PARDONED SING-SING CONVICT ENJOYING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY—MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A COLORED MAN—AGAIN IN LIMBO.

James Nelson, *alias* "Bully Nelson," a notorious old offender, who, about a year ago, was convicted of a felonious assault committed on Officer Andre, of the Eighth Ward, in King-street, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for 3 years and 4 months, but recently pardoned by Governor Clark, has commenced a revival of his former ruffianism, and has once more got himself within the clutches of the law. Thursday night, while intoxicated, he entered the grocery store at the corner of Prince and Greene-streets, and without the slightest provocation, seized an inoffensive colored man who was present, by the throat. The colored man releasing himself from the grasp of his assailant, struck Bully a severe blow on the side of the head. Mr. Ormer, the proprietor of the store rushed to the rescue of the colored man. Upon this Nelson seized a large cheese knife and renewed his assault upon the colored man, and, had it not been for the second interference of Mr. Ormer and another gentleman in the store, would, doubtless, have inflicted upon him fatal injuries. As it was, they succeeded in getting hold of his arms and detaining him till officer McDougal, of the Eighth Ward, arrived and took him in custody. Nelson made a desperate effort to get away from the officer on the way to the Station-house, and renewed his efforts after being locked in his cell. In this he was unsuccessful. Friday morning he was taken before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed on a charge of felonious assault.

Bully Nelson was one of the party who, last Winter, made an assault upon Councilman Wild, at the City Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Howard-street.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE ASTOR HOUSE SNEAK THIEF.

Mr. Arnalie, one of the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, yesterday appeared before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, and preferred another complaint against Gibson, *alias* Marcellus Laselle, the Astor House sneak thief, whose arrest was mentioned in Monday's Times. Mr. Arnalie alleges that the prisoner, on the 26th of last month, took away a carpet-bag from the hotel, containing a variety of clothing, belonging to John F. Clure, who was then stopping at the hotel. He says that Gibson, on the day of the theft, took breakfast at the hotel, and afterwards stepped up to the office bar and asked for his carpet-bag, pointing to the carpet-bag of Mr. Clure. The clerk gave it to him, supposing it to be all right—whereupon he immediately sloped, and has not since been seen or heard of. Seeing the account of the prisoner's transactions, as published in the Times, he thought it might be the same individual. The prisoner, upon being confronted with Mr. Arnalie, denied the theft, and further denied ever having been in the Howard Hotel in his life.

ARREST OF A TROY BURGLAR.

George Hines, charged with being one of the gang of burglars who, a few weeks since, broke into a store in the city of Troy, and robbed it of goods of the value of $6,000, has been arrested by Officer Farley, of the Chief's bureau. The prisoner at first stoutly resisted the arrest, and drew a dirk knife on the officer. The officer, in turn, presented a revolver, which had the effect to render the prisoner submissive. Hines has been sent to Troy to await examination. John Van Patten and Richard Harris, who now stand committed, charged with having been engaged in the late heavy Bond-street robbery, are suspected of having been confederates with Hines in the Troy robbery.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Parish B. Ladd, an Ohio land speculator, arrived in this City yesterday, and with his family, who accompanied him, stopped at the Astor-House. He had been there but a short time, when he was arrested by Lieut. Devoe of the Chief's Office on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts on Gov. Clark of this State. Ladd, it seems, had been indicted in Boston for obtaining some $15,000 worth of goods, on fraudulent representations, from different merchants of that city. He was taken to Boston last evening for trial.

THE RECENT STABBING AFFRAY IN WORTH STREET—DECEASE OF THE VICTIM—COMMITMENT OF THE PRISONER.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Patrick Greeley, whose death was caused from injuries received on the night of the 18th ult., at the hands of James Hartley, at No. 148 Worth-street. It will be remembered that the deceased was caught by Hartley in his wife's room, and supposing he had gone there from improper motives, the latter stabbed him in a fit of jealousy, and inflicted a fatal wound.

Margaret Scott, residing at No. 21 Worth-street, testified that on the night of the stabbing she was in the store of Mr. Haskins, corner of Mission-place and Worth-street; she there saw deceased, who asked her if Mrs. Hartley was up-stairs, over Feeny's liquor store; she told him she was, when deceased asked if Mr. Hartley was also there; she replied, "No." Deceased stated that he was going to leave town on the ensuing day, and before doing so he would call and see Mrs. Hartley. He then asked witness to show him her room, and she did as requested. After having gone to the room, deceased sent her for some brandy, which she got; she heard afterwards that deceased had been stabbed.

Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, testified that he arrested the prisoner in his room at No. 148 Worth-street, and that upon being arrested he admitted having stabbed the deceased, but said that he did so in self-defence; and further, that he caught him in bed with his wife.

Dr. H. D. Noyes stated that he made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, and that his death, in his view, was caused from injuries received at the hands of the prisoner.

The ante-mortem examination of deceased was read to the Jury, setting forth that Hartley was the man who stabbed him. No further testimony of importance was elicited, and the case was given to the Jury, which soon after rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death by being stabbed in the shoulder and right breast, on the night of the 18th of November, 1856, by James Hartley—said stabbing being the indirect cause of death."

The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await examination. Deceased is a native of Ireland, about 35 years of age.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Pills.—This [illegible] of enduring efficacy, [illegible] ... derangements of the bowels and stomach, the consequences of which are costiveness, spasms, [illegible] sick headache, giddiness, sense of [illegible] after meals, dimness of the eyes, drowsiness, [illegible] pains in the stomach and bowels. [illegible] symptoms being suffered to remain, a torpid state of the liver supervenes, and all the horrors of dyspepsia are experienced. Every function of the frame is, to a certain extent, prostrated, but a little perseverance in the use of Brandreth's Pills will even restore the system from this state of misery. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary influence. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver will soon take place, and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity and renewed health will be the blessed result. Office No. 43 Canal-street. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

The Consumptive's Last Hope.—Hundreds of people, in all parts of the country, are being cured by the timely use of Dr. Gray's East India Consumptive Remedy. Extremely bad cases of bronchitis, asthma, coughs and sore throats, are cured by one or two bottles. It is also a sure remedy for nervous debility and sleeplessness at night. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this wonderful medicine, can, by the remittance of $3 to Dr. Gray, No. 306 Broome-st., New-York, have a large bottle sent by express. The old Doctor can be consulted daily, at his rooms, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., (or by letter, stating full particulars,) on all chronic diseases.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Daniel, the historian, says that in 1449 King Charles VII. of France, made a grand *entrée* into Rouen, wearing a felt hat, with a crimson silk lining and crimson plume. This is the first hat mentioned in history, nothing but caps having been worn before them, and the wise old chronicler adds, that the people were quite astounded at the new style of head-piece. We don't know what they would have said if Charles had worn one of those beautiful Winter Hats of the great Knox's manufacture, the superiority of which is daily attested by the thousands of customers who throng Knox's store, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The simple announcement in our columns to-day of the fact that Messrs. Chas. Heard & Co., of No. 301 Grand-street, will commence closing out their rich and fashionable stock of Dry Goods on Monday, Dec. 8, is sufficient, we think, to guarantee a crowded store. For when a stock of dry goods is to be sacrificed, prices seem to be of little consequence to these men.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 58c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption Curable.—Balm of Gilead, for all affections of the Lungs and Throat, containing all the restorative properties of Cannabis Indica and Sanquinaria concentrated. Price $1 per bottle, forwarded in packages. Enclose the amount to D. W. Sykes, M. D., Brooklyn, Post-office. Cable & Strong, Wholesale Depôt, corner Maiden-lane and Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Demorest's Magic Miniature Gas Cook Stove.—No one who has access to the use of gas, can afford to be without one of these convenient and perfect contrivances for boiling water, tea or coffee, stewing oysters, heating flat-irons, or cooking a plate of meat or vegetables instantaneously. Price 75 cents and $1, cooking utensils 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Immense crowds rush to this House to see the great local drama of "Wealth and Worth," and the grand pantomime of "Raoul," both of which will be repeated to-night, with the pleasing drama of "The Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish," forming a most excellent entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

At Rogers' Central Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, the Fall and Winter Clothing of all descriptions, for men and boys, will be found; the most fashionable, the best made, and in all respects the most desirable, as well as much the cheapest in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The brother of His Holiness, the Pope, was advised the use of these medicines for a scrofulous eruption of a serious nature. He was completely cured. No skin disease can withstand their influence.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—This is the great place of popular entertainment yet. "Don Cæsar de Bazan" is to be presented there this afternoon, as well as this evening. The Russian Giant is there, too, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Charter Oak.—Ornaments manufactured and mounted in gold. Sold only by Wm. S. Tarrell, Jeweler, No. 395 Broadway.

Wallack's Theatre.

The benefit of Miss Agnes Ellsworthy, a beautiful woman and accomplished actress, comes off at this Theatre to-night. As this is her first visit and first benefit in our country, we bespeak for her that bumper New-York always accords to beauty and accomplishment in woman.

Condition of the River—The Low Stage of Water and the Grounding of Steamboats.—The river is unusually low, and the water on the bars is not sufficient to allow the first-class vessels to pass over them, excepting at high-water mark. The steamer *Isaac Newton*, which left this city last evening, was, at noon to-day, aground on the eastern shore, opposite to Greenbush. Finding a large tow aground last evening, on Cuyler's bay, and being unable to get by them, it was concluded to come to, and the *Newton* lay all night at Ransom's dock, just below the South ferry landing. In starting off this morning the Pilot ran her too close to the eastern shore where she grounded. The steamer *New-World* came to at Castleton, where she lay until flood-tide and set [illegible] and reached her dock at noon. When she came alongside of the *Newton* the *New-World* made an unsuccessful attempt to get her off. The *Hendrik Hudson* grounded opposite Cedar Hill, where she remained until the *New-World* passed, when she was got off. When we left the *Hendrik* was alongside of the *Newton* endeavoring to pull her off.

The *Francis Skiddy* was the first boat up this morning, she having arrived about 11 o'clock. The steamer *F. G. Coffin*, from Catskill, was up in good season, as was also the propeller *Reliance* from Poughkeepsie. We learn from the pilot of the latter vessel, that in the vicinity of Catskill, where the bars are numerous, the ice is quite thick and formidable. Opposite this city there is but little ice to be seen, and all the ferry boats are running regularly. The *New-World* and the *Hendrik* will leave at the usual hour this evening.—*Albany Journal, 5th.*

[illegible]—In this City, on Thursday, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Mr. John H. [illegible] E., eldest daughter of James Stephens, Esq., [illegible] City.

[illegible]—Gage.—In this City, on Wednesday [illegible] in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Wm. Richards [illegible] of Doylestown, Penn., William U. Onderdonk to Charlotte E., daughter of the late Henry N. Gage, of [illegible].

[illegible]—Auchmuty.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. John J. Tucker, Rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, Richard [illegible], of Brooklyn, to Margaret Allen, daughter of the late Richard T. Auchmuty, of New-York.

Montague—Shelby.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at the North Dutch Church, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Mr. Geo. Montague, of Montgomery, Ala., to Miss Sarah M. Shelby, of New-York City.

[illegible]

[illegible]—At [illegible], N. Y., on [illegible] Dec. 3, by Rev. [illegible], Pastor of Reformed Dutch Church of East New-York, L. I., to Arabella L. Morse, daughter of B. G. Morse, of the former place.

Clift—Cowles.—At Farmington, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Charles H. Clift, of New-York, to Cornelia, daughter of Solomon Cowles, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

McIntyre.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth F., wife of Thomas McIntyre.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from No. 210 West 26th-st.

Slayback.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 5, after a severe and lingering illness, Davison Slayback, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. [His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Princeton papers please copy.

Green.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, of scarlet fever, Sellietta Louisa, daughter of Mark E. and Phebe A. Green, aged 6 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 286 Sullivan-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Newark papers please copy.

Dunton.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 5, suddenly, Edward T., son of Joseph and Leah Dunton, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 389 Houston-st., without further notice, to proceed to Greenwood.

McCreery.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 5, Sarah Anne, wife of Thos. A. McCreery, of Charleston, S. C.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of her father, John Graydon, and of her brothers, Samuel, John W., Joseph, William and James Graydon, and of her brothers-in-law, F. Duncan and Wm. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

May.—In this City, of consumption, Harris S. May, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of the Empire Lodge, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 Orchard-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday.

Huey.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec 5, of congestion of the lungs, Sarah Jane Huey, wife of M. M. Huey, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 282 Bowery, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bedell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, Susan, daughter of Mott Bedell.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

Goodspeed.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 4, after a lingering illness, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mary Goodspeed, widow of Timothy Goodspeed, formerly of Nantucket, Mass.

Her friends, and those of her son, Joseph H. Toone, and his sister, Mary, are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) from No. 35 Commerce-st., Newark.

Milliken.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Nov. 29, George Myers, son of W. T. B. and S. C. Milliken, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Lachaise.—At sea, on board steamship *Arago*, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, Anna M., youngest daughter of Jas. A. Lachaise.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely, from No. 4 Washington-square.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 5.

$1,000	Hud. Riv. R1sm.	39½	50	Hud. River R. R. c	30¾
500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s.	101½	38	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	101¾
40,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92½	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	89¾
20,000	do.	92½	400	do. b60	89½
10,000	do. b60	93	250	do.	89½
10	Bank of Commerce	105½	200	do.	89
200	Canton Company	c 22	50	do.	89½
300	do. b60	22	300	do. b60	89½
250	Penn. Coal Co.	s3 97½	175	do.	88¾
50	do.	s3 97	1150	do.	88
50	do. b60	97¾	300	do. s3	88
100	do.	c 97½	200	do. b60	89
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 18½	50	Panama RR. b30	98
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 92½	55	do.	97
100	do. b60	92½	100	do.	96½
15	do.	92	300	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	59½
250	do.	91½	400	do.	59
50	do. b60	92	600	do.	58½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R. b60	117½	1000	do.	58
100	do.	116½	211	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	119
700	do.	117	108	do.	120
125	La Crosse & Mil. R.	38	210	do.	120½
4650	Erie Railroad	62	100	do.	121
1150	do.	61½	50	do.	121½
400	do.	61½	150	do.	122
100	do.	s60 61½	50	do. b60	122
50	do.	s10 62	3000	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75
1150	do.	61½	1600	do.	74¾
800	do.	61½	50	do. s60	74½
100	do.	s10 61½	100	do.	74½
100	do.	61½	1906	Chi. & R. Is. Rd.	101½
100	Reading RR.	84	100	do.	102
2250	do.	84½	300	do.	101½
300	do.	84	100	do. b60	103
550	do.	84½	250	Mich. Cen. Rd.	98½
1200	do.	84½	150	do. c	98
100	do.	85¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	86½	150	Cum. Coal Co. s3	18½
1,000	Virginia 6s	94½	10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91½
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	92½	100	do. b3	91½
450	Erie Railroad	61½	100	do. s60	91
100	do. s60	61½	350	do.	92½
500	do. s3	62	950	Reading Railr'd	84½
100	do. b60	62½	300	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	89½
100	do.	62½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	117½
200	do. b3	62	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	75
600	do.	62½	100	do. b8	75½
500	do.	62½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	103
100	do.	62½	300	Cle. & Pitts. R. b60	59½
700	do.	s10 62½	400	do.	58½
325	do.	62½	650	do.	58
140	do.	s30 62½			

Friday, Dec. 5.—P. M.

The failure of Messrs. Jacob Little & Co. was announced on the formal opening of the Stock Exchange this morning. The event was unexpected, and so startling at the moment as to unsettle the dealings of the Board. But it can scarcely be called surprising. Mr. Little had been a very enormous seller against the rise of the market, and is probably a party to two-thirds the outstanding contracts registered at the Board for the past sixty or ninety days. The regular readers of this column will readily understand from the course of the market since its recovery from the factitious depression early in November, that no single party, whatever his wealth and previous success might have been, could keep the field *against the public sense of the real value of Stocks and the state of the country, and not be beaten.* It was only a question of time, and that time came sooner than generally looked for. The suddenness of the official announcement that Mr. L. would suspend on his obligations to-day, proposing to adjust his affairs on the basis of the prices of *this* day, coupled with the fact that he threw upon an excited and unsettled market, through his Brokers, the bulk of the cash Stocks, which he had provided to meet part of his early maturing contracts, caused prices to stagger from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. on the Western road list, ¾@1 ₩ cent. on Erie, the same on Reading, and a fraction on New-York Central. This, however, was but momentary, and the natural and almost inevitable consequence of so heavy a default in the delivery of Stocks which the buyers had contracted for in view of much higher prices, told at once on the dealings of the afternoon session, when, after consultation with their outside principals, the commission brokers were eager buyers at much the same rates as yesterday—the market closing firm and with an upward tendency.

The failure of so old and prominent a member of the Stock Exchange—and one who, in the vicissitudes of the business, has generally shown himself a lenient and liberal creditor—could not occur without exciting a wide sensation in the Street, not unmixed with personal sympathy. His position, in technical phrase, as a *Bear* speculator, had, however, for several years been a commanding and of late a very defiant one; and the event of the day falls sorely on many parties, who are thrown out of their Stocks by his failure. However this may be, the check to his career has a public phase not unworthy of consideration. [illegible] ... of his operations [illegible] ... of his own way of [illegible] ... In this [illegible] the Bearish rule of [illegible] ... the resulting false [illegible] the value of public securities made [illegible] the whole country. The [illegible] commission brokers were [illegible] ... to buy [illegible] ... time were either [illegible] ... misgivingly, and each order [illegible] not without a throe of doubt as to the wisdom of the purchase. The honest convictions of the public as to the substantial worth of the share and bond values dealt in at the Stock Board, and their confidence in the future of the railway system, were paralyzed or set at nought by the wonderful prestige of this iron-nerved operator. But the spell is now broken. Mr. Little, on a reaction in prices, which no outward evidence of material and financial prosperity could induce him to anticipate, has rushed, as on a similar occasion five years ago, to his own repulse. The penalty of defeat is his private misfortune. The resulting loss from the sudden and premature closing up of his immense contracts falls on the only party not responsible for the impunity with which he so long held unreasonable sway over his colleagues at the Board: the buyers of dividend-paying Stocks outside the Exchange, many of them in the interior of this State and in the West, who knew their productive worth, and could no longer be intimidated from practically manifesting the just appreciation of their real value.

The events in the Stock Exchange caused some shifting of demand loans among the Brokers, but otherwise the Money Market was without any new feature. The Foreign Exchanges close steadily for the packet to-morrow. Sterling 109@109¼; Francs 5.20@5.18¾. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $357,957; disbursed, $350,[illegible]; and held at the close, $12,076,412.

We are again indebted to our special Washington correspondent for early details of the Import list of the fiscal year ending 30th June last. They compare as follows with the previous year:

	1856.	1855.
Woolens	$30,705,161	$22,887,512
Silks	31,217,766	25,118,173
Cottons	24,887,504	17,759,113
Laces and Embroideries	6,265,963	4,978,415
Silk and Worsted Goods	1,885,247	1,183,839
Linens	11,189,468	8,671,169
Iron	21,618,718	14,950,941
Sugars	21,296,154	14,685,295
Salt	1,364,317	1,718,980

We have received from a well-advised and reliable source the following information on the prospects of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road:

The completion of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road gives a fit occasion to notice the progress of another important work, not much known to the public as yet, because it is going on quietly on the strength of its own ample means.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (with the addition of a short link soon to be built) will form a continuation of the Toledo and Western, and also of the Central route of the Middle States, due West across Missouri to its western boundary. It will reduce the journey across Missouri, which now takes two to three days by land, and four to six days by the tortuous channel of the river, to about *eight or ten hours.*

Dividing North Missouri about equally, it will become the main outlet of that fertile region, (whose Wheat, Hemp, and Tobacco crops will furnish a vast and increasing annual freight,) and will be the direct line of communication between all the Northern and Middle States, and the rising country beyond the Missouri.

Over 600,000 acres of land, granted by the General Government to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, have been surveyed and mapped, under the direction of Col. E. B. Talcott, the eminent engineer of the Illinois Canal, and have been duly certified to the Company by the Land Department, and portions of them will soon be offered for sale. The rich and long-settled Hemp lands near the Mississippi are now worth from $40 to $60 per acre, and much of the land along the route having equal fertility, will, when opened to a market for its products and duly improved, be no less valuable.

The Mortgage Bonds of the Company, to the extent of $4,000,000, estimated, with other resources, to provide for the whole cost of construction and equipment, were taken last Winter by some leading houses in this country and Europe, and so well satisfied were they of their value that the payments have been very largely in advance of the calls of the Company, nearly one-half of the whole subscription being already paid in, and the bonds taken for investment. They are considered by the holders as fully equal in value to Illinois Centrals, having an equally substantial basis, and the total amount being within a moderate and certain limit. These bonds will be received at *par*, in payment for the lands of the Company, which, at a low valuation, will be more than sufficient to absorb the whole of them.

The cars are now running on about 30 miles of the eastern end of the route, and all the iron for the whole line is purchased. About fifty miles more are graded, and will be in operation next Summer, and the road will be finished early in the year following, and with it a continuous line of over 1,400 miles from New-York.

Mr. G. B. Brown, formerly General Agent of the Mad River and Lake Erie and other Roads forming the Sandusky and Cincinnati Line, has resigned that position and is now acting as General Agent for the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Road, in New-York. Mr. M. B. Spaulding, formerly connected with the New-York and Erie Road, now fills the position formerly occupied by Mr. Brown in the Sandusky and Cincinnati Line, and has also been elected Vice-President and Treasurer of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company. He keeps his office at No. 287 Broadway, where he will be happy to see the friends of his Line of Roads.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,700,338, against $781,345 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Pkgs.	Consumption Value.	Warehoused Pkgs.	Warehoused Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Withdrawn Value.
Man. of Wool.	715	$283,494	270	$62,304	98	$38,212
Man. of Cotton	1,073	269,806	1,760	232,357	169	39,332
Man. of Silk	301	270,497	176	116,358	10	3,825
Man. of Flax	641	128,869	614	122,289	127	19,010
Miscellaneous	391	126,193	390	47,913	251	4,360
Total	3,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]
		680,575				1,069,766
Total entered		$1,700,338		Total marketed		$1,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 5.

Cotton sales, to-day, restricted to 3,500 bales, owing to inclement weather. The *Arabia's* news had no effect upon the market, although prices, to-day, were rather easier, without being quotably lower. The sales of the week foot up 55,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 53,000 bales. Stock on hand, 288,500 bales. The receipts for the season are now 3,[illegible] in excess of same date last year. Sugar quiet. Flour drooping; sales at $7@$7 12; Red Wheat, $1 47. White $1 57. Pork very dull. Coffee steady, at 10¼c.@10½c.; sales of the week 10,000 bags, stock 68,000 bags. Eastern Hay, $27.

Buffalo, Friday, Dec. 5—7 P. M.

Flour unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for common to good Michigan, and $6@$6 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat dull and lower; sale 6,500 bush., at $1 09 for Chicago Spring, and $1 36½ for White Michigan. Corn held at 55c. Oats 48c. Whisky, 350 bbls. at 26c.@26½c. Receipts in the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day, 2,258 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bush. Wheat, and 29,600 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports* 36,420 bush. Wheat, 7,230 bush. Oats. Weather scarcely freezing.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Friday—First Board.*—$6,000 U. S. Pennsylvania 5s, 86; $1,500 City 6s, C. & P., 96¼; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 80; 101 Reading Railroad, 42¼; 200 do., 43; 100 do., 42½; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 4¼; 18 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¼; 30 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾; 200 Long Island Railroad, 12¾; 200 Morris Canal, 15½; 100 do., 15¼; 5 Lehigh Navigation, 53; 12 City Bank, 52¼; 100 Girard Bank, 11½; 12 Planters' Bank, Tenn., 90¾; 5 Bank of Pennsylvania, 11¼; 11 North. Bank of Kentucky, 116.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 118¼; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@84½; Reading Railroad, 41¾@42; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@80½; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 89@91; Pennsylv. Railroad, 47¼@47½; Morris Canal, 15½@15¾; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28¾@29; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 12¾@12¾; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; Beav.-Creek, [illegible].

[illegible] ... and servant, [illegible] ... Mrs. Gamble, [illegible] ... and child, [illegible] ... Philadelphia [illegible] Pierre Poiss, A. Millais, [illegible] G. Delange, [illegible] ... and lady, [illegible] ... and child, [illegible]

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Miss R. T. Lyon, [illegible] ... Carr, C. H. Romaine, lady, child and servant; [illegible] ... lady and 2 children, [illegible] D. O. Davis, [illegible] Heen, Thos. Bach and lady, Lewis [illegible] M. C. [illegible] J. Ferrett, and 17 in the steerage.

In bark J. M. Morales, from Havana—Michael [illegible], Peter Manis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . . FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, Duncan, Glasgow, J. McSymon; Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts. [illegible] Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships Indiana, Oliver, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost & Co.; Westminster, Warnock, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Hudson; Frigate Bird, Cope, Marseilles, J. O. Bakers & Co.; Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; [illegible] Eme[illegible], Jordan, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Fanny Holmes, [illegible] & Co.; Roanoke, Parker, [illegible] ...

[illegible]

(Br.) McKenzie, Wilmot, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre Nov. [illegible], and Cowes Roads morning of 20th, with mdse. and 124 passengers to M. Livingston. Has experienced a boisterous westerly passage. 28th, 1 A. M., lat. 49 26, lon. 34 10, passed steamship Fulton, from New-York for Cowes and Havre. 3d inst., died on board, after a short illness, of brain fever, Miss Anna M. Lachaise, aged 19 years, daughter of Jas. A. Lachaise, of New-York. Among the passengers is Capt. Thos. K. Curtis, late of the brigantine Maria, of Boston, which vessel sprung a leak in a gale, and was abandoned when 38 ds. from Franklin, La., bound to Portland, Me., with a cargo of live oak for the Government. Capt. C. and crew taken off Oct. 16, lat. 38 20, lon. 54 20, by ship Jackson Mauran, Capt. Barton, of Providence, R. I., bound to Havre, and taken to Havre. The vessel was seen to go down shortly after they got on board the ship. The Maria was about 140 tons register, 8 years old, and a good vessel of her class.

Steamship Roanoke, [illegible], Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Whirlwind, [illegible] ... hemp to Francis Burritt & Co. The W. was becalmed 8 ds. outside the port of Manila; passed through the Mindora Sea and Macassar Straits with nothing but light airs and calms; passed Anjier Sept. 16, and experienced light breezes for 1 ds., after which had light winds and very fine weather up to the Cape; Oct. 12, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed ship George, of Thomaston, bound [illegible] ... passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 18; crossed the Equator Nov. 8; had no N. E. trades—nothing but very light airs and calms, since leaving lat. 4 N.

Ship Mary Bradford, (of Warren, Me.,) [illegible], Cardiff 50 ds., with iron and bricks to [illegible] & Co. Been 10 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy weather; had head of rudder-stock [illegible] of Robinson's patent steering apparatus.

Ship Manhattan, [illegible], Liverpool Nov. 5, with mdse. and 156 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Ship Rajah, [illegible], New-Orleans [illegible] from the S. W. Pass, with cotton, &c., to [illegible]. Sld. in co. with ships Julius, for Boston, and [illegible] for Liverpool; brig West, for New-York. Nov. 30, off Key W. [illegible] ... The R. anchored in the Lower Bay Wednesday morning, 3d inst.

Bark Marathon, [illegible], Bristol, [illegible] to Foster & Nickerson. Nov. 26, [illegible] spoke and passed bark R. A. [illegible]. The M. has experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Bark H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Bark J. M. Morales, [illegible], Havana [illegible], with sugar, tobacco and cigars to Sturges & Co. Nov. 22, Mr. Lopan, seaman, died in the Hospital at Havana; Nov. 24, at sea, Johanna Alsen fell from the [illegible] overboard and was lost. Nov. 28, Henry Bartell, [illegible] died of typhus fever. All the above were natives of [illegible] ... J. M. M. anchored [illegible] ... Bay.

Bark Charm, (of Thomaston,) [illegible] ds., via Gibraltar Oct. 15, with [illegible], &c., to E. W. Trundy.

Brig Traxilla, [illegible] ... Island 24 ds., with coffee to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Isabel [illegible], [illegible] ... with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with bark Chilton, of Portland, and brig [illegible] for New-York. The I. B. has experienced heavy weather for the last 3 days.

Schr. Eclipse, Jones, Charleston [illegible], with [illegible] to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Camilla, Shaw, Brandywine, with flour to Spear & Paxson.

Schr. Sequine, [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

U. S. schr. Flirt, [illegible] Carter, [illegible], Key West 5 days and 10 hours.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Woodbine, Allen, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Helena, [illegible], Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Narragansett, (of Fall River,) [illegible] ... Nov. 18, and St. Kitts 14 ds., with old metal, [illegible], &c., to A. H. Seston—vessel to master. [illegible] heavy weather.

Schr. Maria Morton, Perry, Havana [illegible], with [illegible] to C. Ackerly. Sld. in co. with [illegible] ... Stream, for New-York. Experienced heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Col. John G. Mellas, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Paterson, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to M. Taylor & Co. 3d inst., during the recent heavy gale, sprung a leak, and have since been compelled to keep the pumps constantly going in order to keep her free.

Schr. Mary and Elizabeth, Baker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Bertine, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. B. & F. L., Phare, Alexandria.

Schr. Eclipse, Gosse, Alexandria.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Virginia.

Schr. Lebanon, Teal, Philadelphia for Bath.

Schr. Alida, Delano, Philadelphia for New-London.

Schr. Albert, Cole, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. H. D. Leighton, Tracy, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Joseph Holmes, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. Gen. Clinch, Beane, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallett, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Woodbury, [illegible], Rondout for Boston.

Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller George Creek, Geger, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall. [illegible] ... Parker, Bahia.

Ships Wabane, Doty, Antwerp; Great Republic, Limeburner, San Francisco, from Quarantine.

Below.

Bark John Bird, ———. Also, 1 bark, unknown.—(By steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.)

Memoranda.

Capt. Gist, of ship Whirlwind, arr. to-day, reports: On the outward passage to Australia, (sailed hence Feb. 25,) in running down her easting in 46 and 50 to 55 S. fell in with very large icebergs and saw ice from lon. [illegible] to 75, saw more or less every day; I would caution all shipmasters to be very careful after getting into S. lat., 4[illegible] of 45. Although making the same passage last time and saw no ice, yet this time the sea had the appearance of being full of it, and was obliged to shorten sail every night and frequently during the day, as the snow squalls and thick fogs were very frequent, and at times it was impossible to see beyond the vessel's length.

The ship Troy, ashore near Bedloe's Island, has been taken higher up on the flats. They have commenced by getting out about 230 bbls. of flour, and about 80 bags of wheat. She is expected to be taken into the Dock on Sunday.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

(Per Arabia.)

London, Nov. 18—Arr. Devonshire, Moore, New-York; Rhine, Moore, do.

Deal, Nov. 22—Arr. John Wade, Webb, Foo-chow-foo for Loanda; Sld. Spitfire, Jackson, Canton for London; 19th, Moses Taylor, Smith, New-York.

Greenock, Nov. 19—Sld. Java, Taylor, New-York.

Off Dover, Nov. 11—Mohawk, from Rangoon for Antwerp.

Liverpool, Nov. 21—Sld. Calhoun, Tyeman, New-York.

Clyde, Nov. 17—Arr. Agnes Leeds, Nesmith, New-York; Cora Linn, Luther do.

Crookhaven, Nov. 21—There is more hope of the icebound ships getting off, but it is still doubtful.

Elsinore, Nov. 19—Arr. ship Rosetta, Ries, Cronstadt for New-York, having been ashore near Dragoe; she will have to discharge to repair.

London, Nov. 22—Cld. Northumberland, Spencer, New-York.

Deal, Nov. 21—Arr. John Holland, [illegible], New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 17, off Double Headed Shot Keys, was passed bark Diana, of Boston, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbadoes, Nov. 12, barks John Cadde, Whitmarsh, for and for New-York, from Penang, arr. Nov. 12—put in leaky, and would discharge cargo; Marquerite, Dunham, from and for New-Haven, 12th; Wm. Chase, Hinks, for Turks Island, to load salt for Alexandria.

At St. Kitts, Nov. 18, schr. W. A. Griffin, Rawdon, hence, arr. 12th.

At Jacmel, Nov. 8, brigs St. Leon, for New-York, soon; Albert Lamphear, for Boston, soon.

At Fortune Island, Nov. 11, brig Tecumseh, for New-York in 5 ds.; Tornado, for do., next day.